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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ACCOUNT of the INVENTION of CITIZEN MIONET, at PARIS, of PASTES of ANCIENT MEDALS. By PROFESSOR BÖTTIGER.

THE late Professor *Eckhel*, at Vienna, the immortal author of the *Doctrina Nummorum*, had made the plan of illustrating his classical work, in which the ancient numismatick was first raised to the rank of a science, by a set of copper-plates illustrating ancient medals; but, how desirable soever such a collection might have been, the great expences connected with it would scarcely have allowed him to execute his design. However, the best engravings of coins, though they surpassed in exactness and truth those of *Pellerin*, or even *Neumann's Nummi inediti*, which may, without hesitation, be esteemed the most accomplished in their kind, are only a very imperfect supply of a want, and will never be fit to accustom our eyes and taste to a right estimation of those works which often contain, in the smallest space, the highest perfection of Grecian sculpture. The number of those who may get access to a collection of Grecian coins, and instruct themselves by contemplating the originals, is very small; the acquisition of coins becomes every day more doubtful and expensive; for the robberies of the French in Italy have done injury to the science of numismaticks in several respects. It would be well, if all the coins taken from public and private collections were re-assembled in the public museum of the French nation, so that every traveller might contemplate them there at leisure; all strangers being received there with the highest politeness, and being welcome as often as they please to search it without any remuneration. But the rapaciousness of the French commissaries in Italy suffered only small contributions to be derived into the national collections, and the best and choicest coins of the Italian collections are come exclusively into the hands of rich dilettanti in England, and so shut out for ever from every public use!! However, the antiquarian, the geographer, the philologist, and the artist might learn more by them, than till now has been suspected; and what *Adisson* attempted with good success for the illustration of the Roman poets by coins, might now, after so many and so important numismatical discoveries, be executed in

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the most advantageous manner, with respect to the whole encyclopædia of antiquities and arts, to be illustrated by coins; the work of *Spanhemius*, calculated to serve the same purpose, being too diffuse, and in many parts defective now. The history of arts, particularly, which is still involved in so much obscurity, would receive more illustrations from an exact comparison of the Greek coins of Lower Italy and Sicily, than by other remains of ancient arts. For coins only lead to certain epochs, and remove all suspicion of falsification. It is related that *Rubens* possessed a choice collection of ancient coins, and learned much by it in allegory and composition; and this should not be lost for our schools of arts, and academies of painting.

These remarks seemed necessary to shew in its full extent the merit of Citizen *Mionet*, underkeeper of the national cabinet of medals at Paris, who has most successfully attempted to copy the finest coins of antiquity in faithful pastes. As his sulphurs are entirely arranged according to *Eckhel's* plan, the dilettanti may now the easier dispense with the engravings for that work. As they are made with the greatest faithfulness and beauty, the style and elegance of those works of art may as well be studied by them, as by the originals themselves; and, as the price is extremely reasonable, and one may chuse freely what one wishes most to possess of the whole collection, the buying of such a collection of pastes is rendered extremely easy for public institutions and academies, and for private men. "This suite," says Citizen *Mionet*, in a letter of the end of September, "is formed after the immense collection of the coins of nations, towns, and kings, in the national museum. The catalogue belonging to them, and which will appear without delay, follows, in every particular, the classification of *Eckhel* in his *Doctrina Nummorum*. Each medal is numbered, so that it will be easy for every dilettanti to give commissions for entire provinces or single numeros, which he wishes to get from the collection, without danger of being misunderstood. My wish was to enable every dilettanti to acquire, in a short time, the knowledge of all the legends and types. They should receive a sure means, by which they might the easier read and judge the coin in their or

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others

others' cabinets, and so I hoped to give a quite new turn to the study of medals. The following are the means which have been employed for that purpose. It is known that, in the collections of medals the coins of a place or a province are considerably augmented by a quantity of small diversities found either in the legend, or in the attributes, or in the different monograms. I have been satisfied with moulding those coins, which really differed from one another in the inscription, or in the figure; and I have only paid attention to the differences of single symbols or monograms, when they could give an important explanation. In this manner, will be had all the known inscriptions and figures without a troublesome repetition. The *autonomes* will be so arranged for every place, that respect shall be had as much as possible to the ancient or modern stamp. The *autonomes* are followed for every town by the coins stamped under the emperors; and, at the end of every province, follow those coined by the kings; all according to Eckhel. The first catalogue will contain about 1400 of the choicest medals of towns and provinces. But I hope to bring this collection to 12,000 pieces, and to publish, from time to time, a supplement for this catalogue. The coins of the Roman families and emperors follow at the end. Each hundred of pastes costs, if bought from me, thirty-eight livres; and each dilettanti may pick out from the catalogue how and as much as he chuses. Those who take the whole collection will of course receive a considerable benefit."

Thus far the account of Citizen Mionet himself. The hard situation of all the conservators and *employés* of all the museums and national collection, who have for several months got not a single farthing of their salary, has alone retarded the impression of the catalogue, which, however, now has probably left the press. But I can now already say every thing in praise of its arrangement. At the head, the town is marked in capital letters, together with a short indication of the inscription and the stamp. *Pellerin, Eckhel, Florez, Neumann, Zoega, Hunter, Combe, &c.* are quoted whenever it is necessary. A particular respect is held to those coins which have not yet been made known, and they are marked out in the catalogue as *Inediti*. I have at this moment sixteen pastes before me, which, according to the sentence of all connoisseurs, leave no room for censure with respect to the truth and sharpness of the delineation in the

figures as well as in the letters. A friend of mine has taken them indiscriminately out of the whole collection, and no mercantile deceit can of course be suspected. They are illusive even in their metallic varnish, very light, but however durable. How much is then to be expected from the whole collection, if we may judge by this essay! How much instruction may be afforded by it, as the richest collection of medals known in Europe is the basis of it!

I hope, Sir, that this piece of intelligence will prove very agreeable to all Englishmen of true taste and literature. I have seen several attempts in casting and moulding ancient coins, made by Tassie, Marchant, and other artists of great reputation amongst your countrymen, and I am far from under-rating their value; but, I can assure you, that those medals sent from Paris stand quite unparalleled, and are far superior to all that have been tried in a similar way. Encouragement therefore should be given to that discovery, without any prejudice against the country in which it has been made: for the fine arts, and useful discoveries for the improvement of knowledge and literature, are of no country, and should not suffer by the clashing passions of a cruel and implacable warfare. I shall not fail to inform you, Sir, about the success of these pastes in Germany, a complete set of which shall be viewed next Easter Fair, at Leipzig.

Weimar, in Saxony, I am, Sir,

Feb. 18, 1800.

Your's, &c.

AUGUSTUS BÖTTIGER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the HISTORICAL ORIGIN of the
FEAST of PURIM.

THE Jewish Feast of Purim was so named (we are told, Esther ix. 26), from the word *pur*, a lot, and signifies the feast of lots; a derivation not very satisfactory. It was celebrated yearly on the 14th and 15th Adar (ix. 21), that is, in the beginning of March. The book of Esther was then read aloud in the synagogues; and, at the mention of Haman's name, the audience* usually expressed their abhorrence, by striking with their hands on the benches and boards. After this act of worship, the viands of hospitality were distributed. From the whole ritual, it may be inferred, that the later Jews derived their notions of this festival merely from the book of Esther.

* Godwin's Moses and Aaron, p. 138.
From

From the ninth chapter of this book, it appears (ver. 1—6), that on the 13th Adar the Jews, by order of the King of Persia, gathered together in the cities throughout all the provinces of the empire, to lay hands on such as sought their hurt; that no man could withstand them, as all the rulers of the provinces, the lieutenants, deputies, and officers of the king, helped the Jews; that the Jews *smote all their enemies with the stroke of the sword, and slaughter and destruction*; and that in Shushan alone the Jews *slew and destroyed five hundred men*. This festival then was the annual commemoration of some extensive massacre patronized by the sovereign of Persia.

Uther supposes that this Persian sovereign, this Ahasuerus, was Darius the son of Hytaspes; which is the more probable, as Darius in fact divorced his first wife, the daughter of Gobryas (Herodot. Polymnia, 2), in favour of Arosta or Hadassah, the daughter of Cyrus, and the mother of Xerxes, to whom perhaps Esther (ii. v. 7), was nurse or handmaid. Now Darius alone, of all the Persian kings, was, in fact, the author of a very extensive massacre (Thalia 79), and solemnly ordained its yearly celebration*.

The Jews in this very occasion were on the side of power. Arioch, chieftain (Judith i. 6) of the Elamites, a Jewish clan (Nehemiah vii. 12), was intrusted with the execution of this severe measure (Daniel ii. 14 and 15), and is known to have been on courteous terms with Daniel, and to have concerted with him (v. 24) various exemptions from the proscription. The Jews therefore were consulted and employed by Darius, and the other authors of the carnage. The idolatrous priesthood, often called Chaldeans (Daniel ii. 10, and Herodot. Clio, 181), but sometimes Mages, who had encouraged the Babylonians to support the claims first of Smerdis, then of some younger descendant

of Cyrus, in opposition to Darius, were the chief sufferers; as the Persian historians ascribe an universal persecution of this priestly Order under Darius (Universal History, v. 399), to the influence of Zerdusht and his sect, with whose opinions those of the Jews were evidently in a natural alliance. The quarrels of the fire-worshippers and idolaters in Persia closely resembled those of the Monotheists and Polytheists under the kings of Israel and Judah.

The Magophonia, therefore, (for so Herodotus calls this deed of blood), is the event commemorated by the Jews in their yearly feast of Purim.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY inserting the following remarks on the Slave-trade, in your valuable Magazine, you will much oblige

Your humble servant,

York, March, 1800.

C. CAPPE.

READING lately the DUKE DE LIANCOURT'S Travels in America, I was much struck with the following account of a transaction to which he was an eye-witness, in the year 1796, in South Carolina. "In our journey," he says, "we met a drove of negroes (you cannot use a more proper term), who were sent from Cambridge to the market of Charlestown. Their master, an advocate of Cambridge, one of the districts of the state, has relinquished his plantation to employ his money in some other branch of business. Planters of small fortunes do this very often, and, from the high price of negroes, it is at present done more frequently than at other times. They were about one hundred in number, men, women, and children. The sale of the husband is not necessarily connected with that of the wife, nor is the purchaser of the mother obliged to buy the child sucking at her breast. The advantage of the buyer is the only binding law." Vol. i. p. 592.

Now, Mr. Editor, for argument's sake, I would admit, what the advocates for this traffic alledge, that the accounts of the cruelties exercised on these people have been much exaggerated: that not only the planters, but their overseers, and last of all, as they are emphatically styled, the *slave-drivers*, are all of them bound by interest, if not by humanity, to allow them sufficient food, not to beat unmercifully, or maim, or kill a negro, at least, while he is able to work; admitting, I say, all

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this

* Darius I. is called Ahasuerus also in Ezra (iv. 6), by a patronymic (Daniel ix. 1) metonymy. So Haman is marshalled (Esther i. 14), by the name Amadath or Admatha, which was (iii. 1) his father's name. The Intaphernes of Grecian is probably the Haman of the Jewish history. Early in the reign of Darius, and under a pretext of violating the king's domestic privacy, Intaphernes, with all his sons, were put to death (Herodot. Thalia 118 and 119). These very circumstances are related of Haman (Esther vii. 8. and ix. 25.)

this (and the concession is very ample); still the unlawfulness of the slave-trade, and the depravity and wretchedness to which it leads, might surely be demonstrated on the single ground of the above fact.

For what purpose, I would ask, has the divine Being implanted in the human heart those delicate sympathies that unite individuals to each other? Was it to refine and dignify the marriage-contract? Was it to engage to the due performance of the relative duties of parent and child, of brother and sister, of friendship, of neighbourhood, and of country? Was it to soften the cares, to alleviate the anxieties, and to lighten the burdens which in the present state, all in their measure, are doomed to bear? Was it that we might rise from selfish to social? That by exciting and calling into exercise the kind and benevolent affections, we might lose, in some measure, the sense of our own sorrows, by participating in and promoting the virtue and happiness of others? In fine, was it that by continual approximation to the sublime virtue of Him, "who went about doing good," we might be fitted for "glory and honour and immortality"? Were these, Mr. Editor, some of the important ends for which the sympathetic affections were implanted in the human breast, and must they all be for ever sacrificed, that the sordid planter may amass more wealth, and that the sons and daughters of luxury may riot in profusion and licentious pleasure?—For purposes like these, must the helpless infant be torn from the breast of the agonizing parent? For this, must all the tender ties be broken that assimilate man to man, and which render him superior to the wild beast of the desert? For this, must all hope of the moral improvement and melioration of character of a whole race of rational beings be abandoned? For purposes like these, must the cup of misery be drained, by the wretched African, even to the very dregs?

How long will an enlightened legislature, engaged in a bloody warfare, as it is affirmed, for the establishment of law, religion, and social order, endure this?—But we shall be told, that Britain has no power over the states of South Carolina or Georgia; that her parliament cannot control the enormities of their planters, or check their

* Each has his sufferings, all are men,
Compell'd alike to groan;
The feeling, for another's pain;
Th' unfeeling, for his own.

inordinate pursuit of wealth. Is it, then, in these states *only*, that such enormity is practised? What reply could our own West India islands make to the interrogation?

When the Jewish prophet of old had enumerated the vices of his countrymen, and lamented over them, in what language did he denounce the dreadful result? "† Shall I not visit for these things, saith the Lord: and shall not my soul be avenged on a nation like this?"

Feb. 28, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT from the POSTSCRIPT to the APPENDIX to the SUPPLEMENT to the APOLOGY for the BELIEVERS in the SHAKESPEARE MANUSCRIPTS.

By the Author of the said Apology, the said Supplement, and the said Appendix.

THE rapid sale and extensive circulation of the Apology, of the Supplement to the Apology, and of the Appendix to the Supplement to the Apology, have induced the learned author to print another, entitled, "A Postscript to the Appendix to the Supplement to the Apology, &c." which, as being a *postscript*, is a work more voluminous than any of the former, consisting of a huge volume in folio, of 2497 pages, best foolscap, printed on a brevier type. The author, however, for a reason not very easily comprehended, has not thought proper to publish this work; but, as we have been favoured with a presentation copy, we think it our duty to exhibit an extract from it, and are convinced that by so doing, we shall confer upon our readers a singular obligation, as well as do honour to the learned author, whose unbounded knowledge, extensive reading, aptness of quotation, and versatility of talents, were never perhaps so felicitously displayed as in the extract we are about to submit to the public.

We have taken it from p. 1297, where the author, after chastising Mr. Matthias again as the author of the "Pursuits of Literature," takes into consideration that expression of the said author, which has made so much noise in the world, *the leaden mace*. Mr. C. proceeds:

Page 1297. "Of lead and its properties it may now be fit that I say something to confound the malice of my enemies; and they will be sensible of this when I inform them of what (*prob pudor!*) they seem to

† Jeremiah, ix. 9.

be ignorant. Lead is of a dull white colour, the least *ductile*, the least sonorous of the white metals, yet possesses a considerable degree of specific gravity. [Here our author extends through six pages a dissertation on the various kinds of lead, *native*, *lead spar*, *lead mineralized*, and gives an accurate description of all the mines in the world, in which, we think, he has greatly the advantage of his antagonists, but we haste to the following.]

"It will be for Mr. Matthias, Mr. Malone, and the editors of the reviews and newspapers, to determine whether a *mace* can be made of lead, or whether lead can be a component part of a mace. The fact is, and I appeal to *Erasmi Opera*, vol. vi. p. 298. *Godwinus de Presul. Angliæ*, in art. *Cestre*, and other works, to prove that the ancient mace was made of iron; "*ex ferro*" are the words, and if they will turn to Ainsworth's Dictionary, 4to edition, in art. *ferrum*, they will find that it always means *iron* and not *lead*, which fully establishes my position. It was undoubtedly with a weapon of this kind that Walworth, the lord mayor of London, knocked down Wat Tyler, who was a noted Jacobin *circa temp.* Ricard. II. and I do not find that Hume or Smollett, although they possessed the advantages of modern discoveries, have ever denied this. It is also notorious that nothing of Walworth now remains but a pleasant village, which in fact is not a parish of itself, but a hamlet to Newington Butts in the county of Surry. See Aubrey's *Antiquities*, and Camden in *Loco* edit. 1789, much improved by Mr. Gough. As to the modern mace, it is made of copper or silver gilt, and is the chief insignia of authority in Great Britain. The division of Great Britain into shires I have shown in another place to be modern, and I shall now only add that mace in the *materia medica* is the second coat or covering of the kernel of the nutmeg, and nothing can be so improbable as that it was ever made of lead. The generic name of nutmeg is *myristica*, which will at once explain the difficulties with which those writers are embarrassed who are unacquainted with natural or political history. For further elucidation of the subject of maces, I refer the curious reader to the notes at the bottom of the page, being genuine extracts from Spencer's *Fairy Queen*, Knolles' *History of the Turks*, Milton's *Paradise Lost*, the *Spectator*, and Stow's *History of London*.*

* These we have omitted.

"To return to *lead*. It appears clear to me that Mr. Malone, in his last edition of *Shakespeare*, betrays a great ignorance on this subject, and that the other commentators, servilely following him, have been kept in the dark as to a circumstance which I shall now prove from very high authority. I mean that formerly *lead* and *genius*, or what we call *talents*, were synonymous. In the prophecy of *Zachariah*, chapter 5th, and verse 7th, it is expressly said, "There was lift up a *talent* of *lead*." What will Mr. Malone say to this? The late Mr. George Steevens, whose inaccuracies I proved in my Supplement, knew this fact; but suppressed it in his last edition. He knew the advantage I should have over him, if he once admitted "*my talent* of *lead*."†

"I now proceed, agreeably to my promise, to show the universal extent and application of lead in the œconomy of nature and of man, which I shall prove by various extracts from that eminent judge of nature, *Shakespeare*, and shall leave Messrs. Malone, Matthias, and the editors of the reviews and magazines, to chew the cud of instruction‡.

"My first quotation is from a sublime passage in *Love's Labour Lost*. Act iii. Scene 1.

Armado. The way is but short : away.

Moth. As swift as *lead*, Sir.

Armado. Thy meaning, pretty ingenious? Is not *lead* a metal heavy, dull, and slow?

Moth. *Minime*, honest master, or rather master, no.

Armado. I say, *lead* is slow.

Moth. You are too swift, Sir, to say so? Is that *lead* slow which is fired from a gun?"

"There is multifarious learning in this extract. The application of *lead* to the *way*, is a curious historical fact, for it is certain that the roads, when the scene of this play was laid, were not so good as now§. There is a considerable expence attending road-bills, which is probably one cause why they are so seldom brought into the House of Commons, and in establishing a new road, I think Mr. Malone

† See a similar proof of the antiquity of balloons in the Supplement to the Apology. Edit.—the other notes are by the author.

‡ See Pappe with an hatchet, or Cracke me this nut, or a Countrie cuff, that is, a sound boxe of the eare, for the idiot Martin to hold his peace, by one that dares call a dog a dog. P. 39.

§ There is a curious passage in the Keye to unknowne knowledge, or a Shop of five Windowes, imprinted 1599.

cannot deny, that the jarring of petty interests is often permitted to obstruct a general good. The road, indeed, to Hampstead, with which the late Mr. Steevens ought to have been better acquainted, is remarkably good, if the *bill* did not contribute a perpendicularity very unfriendly to levellers and republicans, which is probably the reason why the Jacobins of our days seldom travelled farther than Chalk-farm, situated about mid-way on the left hand side of the road. Hampstead itself lies in the hundred of Ossulston, and is bounded by Hendon, Finchley, Pancras, Marybone, Paddington, and Wilfdon. Although I by no means agree with Locke in his notions of liberty, yet as to *boundaries*, Mr. Rogers is right in saying that "Great part of our sins consist in the irregularities attending the ordinary pursuits of life; so that our reformation must appear by pursuing them within the *boundaries* of duty." * All this proves to a demonstration that *boundaries* and limits were formerly understood to mean the same thing.

"With regard to the learning of Shakespeare it appears to be decided by what Moth says in this very passage: "*Minime*, honest master, or rather, master, *no*." It would be extremely difficult for Dr. Parr, or Mr. Porson, to deny that *minime* is an adverb, and most learned scholars understand it to mean, "Not at all, or by no means:" we have also *minimum*, and *minimus*, which is the superlative of *parvus*. I should be ashamed to advance these facts in a regular dissertation, if those who pretended to understand the rules for deciding on supposed forgeries had not betrayed an ignorance of classical learning†.

"Moth enquires again, "Is that *lead* slow which is fired from a gun?" To

* Dives and Pauper, of Holy Pouerte, fructuously treatynge upon the x commaundementes. Empryntyd by me Wynken de Worde, 1496.

† Farther information may be obtained in The three bookes of Tullye's Offyces bothe in latyne tonge and in englyshe translated by Roberte Whytinton, poete laureate. Imprinted at London, in Flete-strete, by Wynken de Worde, 1534. This man was poet-laureat nearly three centuries ago. Mr. Pye, the present laureat, according to his own account, hath filled that office part of two centuries. See the "Thirde and Fourthe boke of Sir John Froissart of the Cronycles of Englande, &c. Mr. Malone may not know that this is a large folio *penes me*, and was "Imprinted at London, in Flete-strete, by Richard Pynson, printer to the kinges most noble grace, 1525."

those who imagine that guns and gun-powder were invented at one and the same time, perhaps this passage may not appear of great importance; but there are few prejudices more absurd than this. I know the common opinion is, that gun-powder was invented before guns; but how is this possible? Supposing for a moment that this was the case, we should be at a loss to know whence it derived its name; for, if guns were not antecedent to gun-powder, how could the name of the latter have been derived from the former? The Shakespeare critics must therefore perceive that this opinion will not bear the test of fair and candid examination; but what sets the matter beyond all doubt is, the *analogy* of the thing; thus gun-powder was derived from gun, or took its name from gun, as Castle-alley takes its name from the Castle-tavern, which was antecedent; Bridge-street from bridge; Hill-street from hill; to which I might add a great many more examples. Of the uses of gun-powder in war, I have spoken in another place, and shall only remark here that the frequent instances of powder mills blowing up has made more noise in the world than needful, seeing such things arise from accident ‡.

"My second proof from Shakespeare is taken from Part I. Henry IV. Act. v. Scene 3, where Falstaff says, "I am as hot as *molten lead*, and as heavy too: Heaven keep *lead* out of me! I need no more weight than my own bowels." In the latter part of this prayer it cannot be denied by the commentators of Shakespeare that we have all great reason to join. With respect to the effects of molten lead, I shall lay before the reader the following account from Mr. Smeaton's History of the Eddystone light-house. [omitted.]

"The following quotations are very happily in point:

"*Mortimer*. All the rest Turned on themselves, like dull and heavy *lead*."

Second Part Henry IV. Act. i. Scene 1.

"This turning upon one's self is become very common in days of frivolous controversy, when some men, although their antagonists are silent, will turn upon themselves, and write themselves down in spite of the love of fame, which is as natural as the love of life §.

‡ Demoiivre on Chances, is worth consulting, also Peere William's Reports.

§ Greene's Groatsworth of Wit, Gammer Gurton's Needle, and Greene's Nunquam

"*Ghosts to Richard.* Let us be lead within thy bosom, Richard,
And weigh thee down to ruin, shame, and death."

Richard III. Act. v. Scene 3.

"This Richard III. although one of the predecessors of his present majesty, was a wicked and nefarious character. The ghosts threatening him with *lead* was probably the severest punishment they could think of, or rather Shakespeare for them, who appears to have considered the passage of lead from a gun in no very favourable light. This was the same Richard, too, in whose defence Mr. Horace Walpole published his *Historic Doubts*, as he calls his work, by a strange misnomer, for it was *bona fide* an *apology*, and, like other apologies, was followed by a *supplement* and *answers*. These works were his amusement while residing at Strawberry hill, in the county of Middlesex, near Twickenham, where Pope had a house, and which is often pronounced and sometimes spelt *Twit'nam*. Norden mentions it thus, "Neere the town enter into the Thamis, for Twicknam is as much as Twynam, *quasi inter binos amnes situm*, a place scytuate between two rivers." When Mr. Malone enters into another discussion on ancient spellings, he will see the necessity of studying this passage. It is evident from it, that the ancient English writers had no certain mode of spelling, or rather misspelling; for, if they had, how comes it that they can spell the Latin language better than their own?"

"*Marcus.* — He that depends upon ye,
Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead."

Coriolanus.

"On swimming we have an excellent little treatise from the pen of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, whilst a printer in London; but afterwards an American Jacobin, and a post master*.

"*Romeo.* Feather of lead."

Romeo and Juliet.

"At what time feathers were first introduced in beds is not certain. Had they been entered, like other light compositions,

quam fera est, and a book published in 1553, beginning, "Marie by the Grace of God, Quene of England, &c." I have already proved that experience is not to be purchased for a trifle.

* The revenue of the Post-office has greatly increased of late years. The mails are now conveyed in coaches drawn by horses. See the Duke of Newcastle's Treatise on Horses.

in Stationer's-hall, I should have been able to trace their origin very satisfactorily. That they came from birds is generally believed, and there is one species which projects from the posterior or hinder part of the *anser*, or goose, which has been found of great service in the pursuits of literature, and appears to be the "feather of lead," alluded to by Shakespeare. The best method of curing feathers is to lay them in a room, exposed to the sun; and when dried, to put them in bags, and beat them well with poles to get the dirt off.

"*Biron.* For when would you, my liege,
or you, or you,
In *leaden* contemplation, have found out
Such fiery numbers?"

Love's Labour Lost, Act. iv. Scene 3;

"*Brutus.* To you our swords have *leaden*
points." *Julius Caesar, Act. iii. Scene 6.*

"The use of the broad-sword hath been brought to great perfection in the progress of the present war. Swords were among the most ancient weapons of offence or defence. In what manner the *leaden points* operated may be learned from what I have already written on the subject of the MSS. Swords are now called by so many various names that a *Nomenclatura Gladiosa* is become a *desideratum*. The uses of the new chemical nomenclature are universally acknowledged, although it appears to have been invented by Frenchmen†.

"*Talbot.* — Then *leaden* age,
Quickned with *youthful* spleen, and warlike
rage."

First Part Henry VI. Act. iv. Scene 6.

"It is remarkable that none of the commentators on Shakespeare have noted the impropriety of the epithet, *youthful* in this passage, as if *leaden age* had not spleen enough of its own without borrowing that of youth, or as if the spleen of age was not as active and visible as that of youth. Many persons, indeed, are doubtful as to what time youth ceases and age begins. The manners of the present age have introduced much confusion on

† The London Directory is a modern species of nomenclature, but not very correct, which seems to be alluded to in the following lines from The Castle of Knowledge:

"Though faultes oftentimes do much abounde,
When men do least suche chaunce suspecte:
Yet good redresse maye soone be founde,
If faultes bee spied and full deteete."

Imprinted at London by Reginalde Wolfe,
1556, *penes me.*

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this subject; hence we see many boyish tricks performed by men of seventy or eighty, and we have lads of five and twenty who die of old age. Cicero may be consulted on this subject with advantage. Of longevity we have many instances; but I do not find that the oldest men, when dissected, are without the spleen. It is, indeed, said to be most obvious, when they are cut up*.

"*Cassio*. I have this while with leaden thoughts been press'd."

Othello, Act. iii. Scene 4.

"*Richmond*. I'll strive, with troubled thoughts, to take a nap;

Left leaden slumber *peize* me down to-morrow."

Richard III. Act. v. Scene 3.

"*Peize*, i. e. weigh, a natural property of lead, and for which reason the weights most commonly in use are made of lead; for what is a weight but a weight of a known body put into the balance against other bodies whose weight is required? My reader, who would wish to acquire knowledge on this subject, must make himself master of the ancient weights, the Roman weights, and the Attic weights; and also the modern weights, such as the English weights, Troy, and Averdupois; the French weights, those introduced since the French revolution will be as entertaining to the young reader as any part of the present work, from the easy familiarity of the names *Millimetre*, *Myriolitre*, *Decigramme*, *Decametre*, and *Decistere*. It will be necessary also to study the Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, &c. weights; and in considering those of Italy, it will not be difficult to trace the downfall of the Romish hierarchy, from the time that the pope refused to let Henry VIII. marry Anne Bullen, whose head he cut off, but not by means of the guillotine, although some think that that instrument was not wholly unknown in his days. It is well known that Henry VIII. was father to queen Elizabeth, who reigned forty-five years. This was the longest reign of all our sovereigns, except Henry III. who held the sceptre, be it of lead or other metal, for fifty-seven years.

"It is, however, more to the purpose of our argument to prove that this was the

* A separate trade from *carving*, although perhaps they were once united like the barbers and surgeons. Pliny thinks that carving was prior both to statuary and painting. The Painter-stainers have a hall in Little Trinity-lane. The Carvers have no hall, but they will take from 10l. to 20l. with an apprentice. See Stow, Maitland, Pennant, and Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, *passim*.

Elizabeth to whom Shakespeare addressed his sonnets, and in whose reign the province of Virginia received its name from that virgin queen. It is pretty generally known, and I am at a loss to conceive, why Mr. Malone, or even Mr. Matthias, should suppress the circumstance, merely as a historical fact, and without approving of the principles which severed the colonies from Great Britain, I say it is well known that Virginia is now one of the United States, and produces the greatest plenty, if not the best tobacco†. This article is sent in vast quantities to England, packed in hogheads, and is used, *primo*, as tobacco, inhaled through a clay tube, at the end of which it is placed in a bowl and lighted; *secundo*, in the form of snuff, of which there are great varieties. To what extent these varieties have been carried, cannot be ascertained without infringing more on the mysteries of trade than sound criticism, or even metaphysical investigation, requires. We know, however, that these varieties ascend as high as *thirty-seven*, a snuff manufactured, or rather mixed, for it is a mixture of two or more, by Mr. Hardham, sometime an indefatigable and watchful door-keeper at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, in the days of David Garrick, Esq. a performer of such eminence that we are not able to mention a man of equal fame—a man, who, short in person himself, had the art to render all his successors pigmies, when compared to him. The theatre, then, was not of the same dimensions as the present, which is principally owing to Mr. Sheridan's having rebuilt the new one upon a larger scale.

"From these arguments combined it will, I trust, now appear evident, that whoever is the author of the Pursuits of Literature, the *leaden mace* cannot be proved by any authentic records, and is as inconsistent with the *plumbum* of the ancients as with the *saccharum saturni* of the shops, a medicine which, when administered too freely, will occasion complaints in the bowels, that, I trust, may be alleviated by the timely caution now given and properly applied."

† It is now ascertained that *sneezing* was prior to the use of tobacco. Strabo and Pliny may be consulted with advantage on this subject. However, although sneezing might exist before snuff, the latter hath brought it more to a system, and hath greatly increased the consumption of handkerchiefs, which are made of linen, cotton, or silk, at the option of the wearer. Snuff which is taken in common is *cephalic*, when it occasions sneezing it becomes *sternutatory*, from *sternum*, i. e. the breast-bone.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
As the season approaches when that singular bird the Cuckoo visits our island, perhaps a statement of the following fact may induce some of your readers, who have leisure and opportunity, to attend to its natural history, and communicate through your publication the result of their inquiries to the public.

The regular and beautiful œconomy of the feathered tribe, and their uniform solicitude to propagate and provide for their young, led me, even when a boy, to reject, as a popular error, the commonly received opinion that the Cuckoo always commit the care of her offspring to a foster parent. It was some time, however, before I could obtain any other than negative proof to the contrary. I had examined the nests of the hedge-sparrow, and of every other bird said to receive the unnatural charge, in vain. But at last, I was positively convinced, that cuckoos do not only pair, but mature by incubation, and rear with assiduity that offspring which they are accused of abandoning.

In the midst of a wood I observed two of these birds rise from the ground, without uttering their usual cry; uncommon circumstances which attracted my attention; and on examining the place, I found, at the foot of a hazel-bush, but without the least appearance of a nest, an egg, somewhat larger than that of the thrush, and of the colour of the rook's. The next day I saw the birds in the same place; and on the third, another egg deposited with the former. Nearly every day, for upwards of a fortnight, I raised one of the birds off the nest, and always saw the other near. The latter would sometimes, but very seldom, cry as he flew. At length two young ones were produced, covered with a dark lead-coloured down, and their mouths very large. Every day for more than a week I watched the parents carrying them food, which I supposed insects, and saw them both feed them alternately. At the end of that time, both old and young were missing, though the latter were not half fledged; and I was left at a loss to know whether the parents removed them from a place, where they were molested by my observations, or whether they had fallen a prey to some plundering animal.

It is far from my intention, Mr. Editor, to question the authenticity of the observations of Mr. Jenner and other naturalists; but I may be allowed to conjecture that such instances as they describe are very rare; and that when they do happen, it is towards the end of the season, when

what is called instinct, but which I should rather call reason, then teaches the bird, that it cannot remain in this country the time required to mature its offspring; and that those which have been occasionally met with, in a torpid state, during winter, are the produce of such an accidental incubation of other birds. I am led to this by observing that the swallow tribe occasionally lay eggs in their nests without attempting to hatch them; and even, towards the time of their departure, drop them on the straw roofs of houses.

I am &c.

A POOR NORTHUMBRIAN.
March 25th, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RETRACTATION and APOLOGY concerning the MAC GREGORS.

THE author of the letter which was published on the first of August last in the London Monthly Magazine, with the fictitious signature of GREGOR MACNAB, acknowledges the said letter to be a gross, unprovoked, and unmerited libel; that it contains the most injurious misrepresentations of the Royal-Clan-Alpin regiment, reviving old calumnies, and deducing from these calumnies inferences injurious to the family and the whole Clan of MAC GREGOR, whose conduct and real characters are, in all respects, as unexceptionable as the conduct and character of any other Clan or Class of his Majesty's subjects whatsoever.

On real consideration, I am sensible that it was unbecoming in me to aim any sarcasm at that legislature which restored the Mac Gregors to their franchises, seeing, it must in candour be admitted, that, in the indiscriminate prescription of that tribe, the rights and liberties of the subjects were manifestly violated; that the long continuance of their privation of law was an intolerable grievance; and consequently, that the legislature, which abolished the prescription, acted a virtuous part, in the discharge of a duty, which it owed not only to the injured Mac Gregors, but also to the people at large, whose constitutional freedom, and most valuable rights and privileges, had through them been infringed.

Deeply penetrated with compunction for having been hurried on by sudden but unmerited resentment against a single individual, to prostitute his pen and misapply his talents to the unworthy purposes of defaming the dead, and endeavouring to rekindle extinguished and groundless prejudices against the innocent living, he sees the complicated mischief of such conduct in colours as strong as those in which it can

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be viewed by the injured parties themselves; and he laments that the apology which he is capable of making is insufficient to atone for offences, which even the *regret* and *contrition*, that, to the *last hour* of his life, he *must* have, though they may, *perhaps*, extenuate them in the breasts of humanity, never can thoroughly wash away.

Desiring forgiveness of every individual of the Clan-Alpin Regiment and of the name of *Mac Gregor*, he has thrown himself entirely upon the mercy and placability of the parties chiefly injured; and he considers himself as deeply indebted to them for the *magnanimity* and *humanity*, with which they have accepted of, and declared themselves satisfied with, these *sincere concessions* of the OFFENDER.

Newington Green, March 20th, 1800.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you that I am well acquainted with the person and handwriting of the author of the paper which appeared in your Magazine, dated the 1st of August last; and that I am desired by the writer of that paper to transmit for insertion in the next number of your Magazine the accompanying holograph, declaration, and apology, of which a subscribed transcript has been delivered by him to the parties principally offended, who have dispensed with the publication of his name. With the apology you will be kind enough to print this attestation from,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
JAMES LINDSAY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIST OF SCOTTICISMS.

(Concluded from our last Number, p. 239.)

FOURTHLY, The following are a few of the many instances in which our Northern neighbours misapply verbs, both principal and auxiliary.

All persons are hereby prohibited and discharged from throwing rubbish, &c. The word *discharge* is thus used, in many of the prohibitory advertisements of magistrates in Scotland. It is certainly to be ranked among law-terms. But it were to be wished, that their honours and worships would *discharge* all other persons from speaking or writing the word in this sense; for it is almost as commonly used by parents in commanding their children, as by magistrates in regulating matters of police.

He challenged the boy for playing the truant, means, He rated or reprimanded him for playing truant.

Step in to the fire, sometimes pronounced

hastily step into the fire, means in Scotland "Come, or go, to the fire."

A Scotchwoman, who was reckoned godly, very much surprized her English neighbour by saying, that she *never minded sermons*. Her meaning was, that she *never remembered sermons*.

He stays in the Canongate, means, He lives in that suburb.

To cast out with a person, means, to fall out with him.

To cry upon a person, means, to call him.

He is turned a fine boy, means, He is become a fine boy.

He is in use to rise early, means, He usually rises early. But surely this Scotticism is not inferior to the inexplicable vulgarism sometimes heard in England, He most an end rises early. I have even seen this stupid phrase in print. It is to be found in the English translation of the excellent Barrow's Lectures on *Elementary Geometry*.

The tub runs out, means, The tub leaks.

To take the book, or to make exercise, means, to perform family worship. *A propos*: An old man, in my native place, who did not read remarkably well, on *taking the book*, came, in the order of his reading, to a chapter full of Hebrew names, which he could not manage. "Marion," said he to his wife, "this is an *unco kittle* (very difficult) chapter, and we had better turn o'er the leaf." Hence, turning o'er the leaf, is become a phrase, in that place, for any change of system.—Perhaps the conquerors of a certain country will be obliged, at last, to turn o'er the leaf.

When a person has just expired, the Scotch commonly say, *He is removed*. This expression has always appeared to me peculiarly proper. It seems to imply a strong hope that the deceased is gone to a better world—a world, "*where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary be at rest; where the servant (slave) is free from his master, and hears not the voice of the oppressor.*"

Tell my servant to speak to me, said a Scotch gentleman to the waiter at an English inn. What shall I tell him to say? asked the waiter. The gentleman's meaning would have been understood if he had said, Tell my servant I want to speak to him.

If you ring the bell at a Scotch inn, the waiter, sometimes called there the drawer, comes and asks you, "*What's your will, Sir?*" I have heard this expression mentioned, as a proof of the abject humility with which the Scotch must have

have formerly approached their haughty nobility and gentry. But is it more humiliating than the English phrase *An't please your honour?* not to mention *Your humble servant to command*, which was probably imported from France.

I cannot want my pen-knife, means, I cannot do without it. To want, in this sense, has no synonyme in English.

To *shoot*, not only means, as in England, to penetrate with a ball or other missile, but it additionally signifies to push, as in the tragi-comical ballad on the battle of Preston Pans.

Monteath, the great, when her sel' f—t, Unawares did *shoot* him o'er, &c.

The Highlanders, like the Welch, are apt to say *her* for his. Hence the Lowlanders often jocularly call a Highlander *her sel'* (herself).

To unfold the various Scottish misapplications of the unfortunate auxiliaries *shall* and *will*, *should* and *would*, is a task which I dare not undertake. This apparently insignificant subject would alone require a long dissertation; and I doubt, whether Scotland, with all her learning, could produce a man capable of writing it. Of Mr. Horne Tooke's ludicrous, but too just rule, quoted by Mr. Bannantine, I shall venture to give a few of the more obvious examples. *Will (shall) I help you to a bit of beef? I will (shall) fall.* The Scotch, however, do not say, *I will fall down*, like the Londoners. *Will (shall) we go home? We would (should) be much to blame to do so.* "I will be ruined," said a Scotchman to his English friend. "I am sorry for it," said the other, "but if you will be ruined, you know no one else can prevent it." The Englishman might have answered in the Scottish proverb, "He who will to Coupar, will to Coupar;" in which, if I mistake not, *will* is for once rightly applied.—"I will now proceed to facts," says your ingenious correspondent *Neurologus**. If that unlucky monosyllable should strike the eye of a fastidious London critic, the Lord have mercy on poor *Neurologus*! He will be suspected to be a Caledonian, and all his humour will vanish forthwith; for, you know, Sir, it is a settled point, that no Caledonian ever had, or can have, or shall ever be allowed to have, humour.

How dare the rogues pretend to sense,
Whose pound has only twenty pence?

Fifthy, I he Scotch misapply adverbs in the following examples.

Where (for whither) are you going? "Come here, for Come hither; and Go there, for Go thither. But these improprieties are as common on the south, as on the north of the Tweed; and the Scotch are never guilty of *this here* and *that there*."

The expression, *He dines at home for ordinary*, would be in English, He commonly dines at home.

He has cut out his hair, is the Scotticism for He has cut off his hair.

Speaking of a person, who has gone to some small or moderate distance, the Scotch say, He has gone the length of such a place. Thus, at Edinburgh, it is common to say, *He has gone the length of Leith*.

I cannot go the day, should be, I cannot go to day.

There's no matter, should be, It matters not.

Drink out your glass, is the northern phrase for Drink off your glass.

He is no a good boy, is improperly used for He is not a good boy.

We will go to our dinner whenever the clock strikes two, when translated into English, means, We shall go to dinner when the clock strikes two.

He has plenty of time to do it, is the Scotch phrase for He has time enough to do it.

To look over the window, for *look out at the window*, may perhaps have originated in Edinburgh, where the general height of the buildings, and the narrowness of some of the *wynds* (lanes) gives literal truth, and therefore grammatical propriety, to the phrase. If you want to see any thing from the higher windows, in some of those lanes, you must literally *look over*.

He will not readily sign that paper, means, He will not willingly sign that paper; or, In all probability, he will not sign it.

One would readily imagine, signifies, One would be apt to imagine.

To be at home does not mean, in Scotland, to be in one's own house; but it means to be at no great distance, or not out of town. On calling for gentlemen at their own houses in Scotland, and putting the question, Is Mr. Such-a-one at home? I have often been answered, "Yes, Sir, he is at home, but he is not within, or he is not in."

Some is very often used in the North for somewhat or something, as, *He is some better*.

Below the bridge does not mean, as in England, Farther down the river than the bridge,

* See our Number for March 1800.

bridge, but it often means Under the bridge. In the same manner, *below water, below ground, &c.* are often used for under water, under ground, &c.

Up to London and down to Edinburgh, Up to England and down to Scotland. I know not whether these phrases can be called Scotticisms; but they are as common among my countrymen, as if they had considered London as their capital, and England as the paramount country, for many centuries. Perhaps these may be looked upon as instances of that complaisance which induces them to comply, in all small matters, with the English customs; yet they are not fond of having Scotland considered in the mistaken light of a province of England; nor is it to be expected that they should, when they recollect their ancient, inexpugnable independence, and when they feel themselves still in possession of their ancient laws, such as they are, and of a religion chosen by the great body of their nation.

It is simply impossible. This phrase has been quoted as an arrant Scotticism, and such it may be, for any thing I know; but it is not clear to me, that it should be included among Scottish improprieties. Perhaps it would not be easy for the critics to fix any intrinsic impropriety on this use of the word *simply*. In my opinion, which I deliver with unfeigned deference to better judgments, it may be successfully defended, both on the ground of grammar and metaphysics.

Sixthly, Prepositions are misapplied by the Scotch, in the following instances:

He stuck among the clay, instead of *in the clay*.

Have you a knife upon you? instead of *about you*.

Mr. A. is married upon Miss B. This ridiculous expression is intended to signify, that Mr. A. is married to Miss B.

*He will write well through time.—He speaks through his sleep—*for *through* in these examples, substitute *in*.

Make a pen to me. Buy a knife to me. In these and similar expressions, instead of *to* use *for*.

I enquired for Mr. A's health, should be, *I enquired after Mr. A's health.* By the way, some gentlemen have of late affected to use this word *enquire*, as if it were perfectly synonymous with the word *ask*, in such expressions as this; "It has never been enquired, whether the present measure be agreeable to the people." If it be proper, as it certainly is, to say, *Ministers have never enquired, &c.* then, it would seem that, the other (impersonal) use of

the word is improper. This example suggests another, in which the Scotch appear to be in the right. Such of them as do not affect a very modern style, write, "whether or not the present measure," &c. If fashion, the giddy arbiters of living languages, were regulated by reason, one might ask, What good reason there is for omitting the words *or not* after *whether*?

Is Mr. A. in, means, *Is Mr. A. within,* or rather, *Is Mr. A. at home,* as before hinted. But my countrymen are seldom or never heard to say, *He is gone in* (instead of *into*) the country, an impropriety too common in London.

He insisted for it, is the Scotticism for, *He insisted to have it.*

I have long waited on (for) an answer, is, I believe, very good Scotch: at least, I have lately found the expression in the scroll (rough copy) of a letter which I wrote at school, about thirty years ago, when I may be supposed to have written my mother tongue with tolerable purity. It is not uncommon for the Scotch to say, *I waited on a person,* instead of, *I waited for him.*

I do not agree with it, would be in English, *I do not agree to it.*

Notwithstanding of, instead of *notwithstanding* is a northern monster so very gigantic and formidable, that, to use an expression of the great Pitt, I would as soon think of conquering America with my crutch, as of attacking this mountain savage with my puny goose quill. All his Majesty's *lieges* should combine against it, and all its abettors should be banished—to Scotland—for fourteen years, as enemies to civilized society.

Seventhly. I do not at present recollect any instance, in which the Scotch use the conjunctions improperly.

Eighthly. Nor do I remember many instances of peculiarity in their use of the interjections.

Oh dear! is an exclamation expressive of pain of body or mind, as *heigh ho!* is of weariness. They often use the ancient *Ay*, for *Ab!* or *Oh!* and Butler preferred *Ay!* to *Ab!* when he wrote

*Ay me! what perils do environ
The man who meddles with cold iron.*

Having thus pointed out some of the peculiarities in the Scottish use of the different parts of speech, I shall subjoin a few miscellaneous examples.

A strong fire is often called, in Scotland, *a beld fire*. In my part of the country, the kiln-men (those who attend kilns for drying corn, malt, &c.) will not allow their

their fire to be called by that name. From some superstitious notion, which, I believe, they cannot explain, they insist that it shall be called *ingle* (*quære* from *ignis*), the Scotch word for a kitchen fire.

Take tent is the Scotch for *Take care*.—"If you do'nt take tent," said a Scotch physician, in Jamaica, to his patient, "it will soon be all over with you." The family thinking that the Doctor meant to recommend the use of the wine called tent, dispatched the house-negroes in all directions to procure some of it. But when the Doctor next came for his moidore, they found that they had only misunderstood one of his Caledonian phrases.

May I be permitted to close my examples with a little anecdote, not altogether foreign to the subject? One of the Scotch judges (Lord S—f—d, as I was told) being in France, was seized with a species of *nostalgia*—a violent longing, for one of the many peculiar dishes of his country; but not having French enough to make the landlord understand what he wanted, he had recourse to a variety of signs, but with no better success. What was to be done in this emergency? The object was important, and in danger of being lost for ever! The casuists unanimously agree, that extraordinary cases justify extraordinary expedients.—The learned Lord, therefore, pulled off his wig, and, rubbing his close-shaved pate, eagerly exclaimed, "*Donnez moi une tête comme ça! une tête comme ça!*" The landlord ran down stairs as fast as if an *anthropophage* had been in pursuit of him; and, as my author assured me, there was no saying what he might have done, if the *friseur*, who was a Scotchman, had not luckily come in, and interpreted his Lordship's *tête comme ça*, which meant nothing more than a singed sheep's head*.

* Pardon me, Mr. Editor, for having introduced this story for the sake of the singed sheep's head, which I wish I may not have another opportunity of describing, till both the heads and bodies of sheep are cheaper than they are at present. That ancient Scottish dish is thus prepared: The head, with the skin on it, is singed over a blaze of straw or brush-wood, as pork often is in some parts of England, or sometimes over the clear flame of a blacksmith's fire. It is then well scraped and washed, the jaws being wrenched open, in order that the mouth may be cleansed; and, being boiled in barley broth, it is ready for the table. The trotters, which are prepared in a similar manner, generally accompany the head. It is thought by all the Scotch, and by every Englishman whom

Having, I fear, overstepped the bounds with which I can reasonably hope to be indulged, I shall, for the present, postpone any farther consideration of this subject. But if you should favour me with a few columns, in some future number of your well-conducted publication, I shall endeavour to shew, that *all* the Scotticisms, or, which is nearly the same thing, *all* the unfashionable Anglicisms, do not indiscriminately deserve that oblivion to which some critics apparently wish to consign them; but that not a few of them might be advantageously *restored* to their ancient rights, privileges, and immunities. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. BUCHANNAN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE POLITICAL JOURNALS IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

WHERE the court-gazette is composed of the most dreadful emblems on the gates of the Seraglio, of the heads of Christians and the ears of Mamelucs—in the empire of Mahomet—the politician will not expect to find news-papers issuing from the press: the Turk is not more distinguished from the Christian by his religion, than by the want of European culture, and of the institution of regular posts and printing-offices for the quick diffusion of intelligence: and there are neither Mussulman news-papers, nor indeed Mussulmen desirous of reading them. The *sublime Porte* is still too *low* in the scale of civilization for this want of cultivated man: and it will be long ere the Turks will relish this rational amusement as an accompaniment to his coffee and the fumes of his long tobacco pipe.—Besides, in places where, on account of the plague, the news papers must perform quarantine and have holes made through them; where they cannot be obtained but by the caravans, and are transported on the backs of camels;—the appetite, even of the cultivated European, for these vehicles of knowledge might perhaps lose much of its keenness.

Therefore, at first sight, it would seem

I ever knew partake of it, an excellent dish, and by many is preferred to any other part of the sheep. I suppose the only reason why it has not been included in our late plans of economical cookery is, that the skins of the head and feet are applied to some other useful purpose, (*quære* glue?) though perhaps it would not be easy to point out any purpose so useful, especially at a time like the present, as that of supplying the poor with a wholesome dish at a small expence.

difficult

difficult to conceive, how the millions of inquisitive Greeks, the Renegadoes, who are not swayed by habits the effects of a Mussulman education; how strangers from every country of Europe, who, under the protection of the bachas, have settled in Turkey; how the envoys and ambassadors in Pera, and the foreign consuls in the numerous commercial cities, find an opportunity of satisfying their desire of political intelligence.—For these, on the one hand, political journals are transmitted from Germany, Hungary, and Holland, by the way of Vienna, or on board of trading vessels: and, on the other, the French revolutionists and the industry of the republican ambassadors at Constantinople made an attempt likewise to employ this vehicle for the dissemination of their principles in Turkey.

The diplomatic body and the Europeans residing in Pera receive their newspapers, under cover, as letters. The *Nouvelles de Leide*, as long as they were conducted by the masterly hand of Luzac, the *Vienna Diarium*, the *Gazetta Universale* of Florence, and the *Journal of Ofen*, are those most in request. By this expensive mode of conveyance, a set for one year, costs from 80 to 100 florins, or about 5 guineas of our money. The *Vienna Diary* goes 315 miles by the Austrian post to Belgrade; from that city 420 miles on the backs of camels through dense forests to Adrianople, and in two days the remaining 49 miles of the road to Pera, and arrives there twice a month.

In the provinces bordering on Hungary a few copies of the *Magyar Hirmondo* of Pest are circulated. The *Hamburg Correspondent* penetrates through the Dardanelles to all cities on the Black Sea, and even as far as the Caspian. He is read in Tauris, as well as in the Turkish provinces.

To Greece and the Archipelago large packets of *Buglio's Epistæ* are expedited from Vienna, to satisfy the general curiosity. Though the Modern Greeks (says an intelligent traveller*) be of no weight in the political balance of Europe; yet there exists not any other nation that concerns itself more about the affairs of the world, or has so insatiable an appetite and longing for news. Credulous in the extreme, and ingenious in the invention, or concatenation of events, the Greek

news-paper from Vienna is their oracle: they devour the contents of it with avidity, and draw thence the materials for their political discussions.

Through the friction occasioned by this *quidnunc-ism* of the Greeks, the germ of a passion for news is sometimes developed even in the Mahometan. It is indeed hardly credible, what the *Journal of Neuwied* of the 7th of July, 1797, puts in the mouth of a Turkish envoy at Berlin, *Mouhasse Ali Aliz*, that even a Turkish news-paper had started into existence, which was sent to Persia and China, and in the latter empire translated by the Mandarines. But yet from what several travellers have told us of the rapid diffusion in Constantinople of an article of intelligence from the *Journal of Ofen*, it would appear, that the curiosity of the Turks is at length sufficiently awakened for such an establishment. On the 21st of November 1795, the *Journal of Ofen* brought the intelligence, that the Royalist chief Charette had penetrated as far as Paris, and made himself master of that city: the news flew like wild-fire from house to house, and the Turks already saw in imagination a *Louis* again on the throne of the Bourbons; till, on the following day, the French ambassador caused a *bulletin* to be printed, for the purpose of contradicting this false report.—This *bulletin* was interpreted as well as possible to the Turks, and was received with so much approbation, that the ambassador, Verninac, conceived the idea of publishing weekly a news-paper. Thus originated in the *Imprimerie de la République Française*, a *Gazette Française de Constantinople*, in quarto, containing an account of the events of the war, in which the new French method of computing time was used. This *Gazette* closed with the number for the 4th of December 1796.

An example of this kind paved the way for the efforts of private industry, which established the *Mercurie Oriental* on the ruins of *Verninac's* gazette. But the unrestrained freedom of remark that prevailed in it, and the groundlessness of the greatest part of the articles of intelligence gave occasion to many ambassadorial complaints; and a remonstrance from the Prussian legation broke in twain the staff of this *Mercury*, on the 1st of September 1797.

The next news paper that appeared in the Turkish dominions made its *début* on the banks of the Nile; and owed its short-lived existence to an enterprise of the most extraordinary nature—the crusade of Bonaparte. Immediately after the foundation

* *Jamnis Dallaway* in the work: *Constantinople Ancienne et Moderne, ou Description des Cotes et Isles de l'Archipel et de la Troade. A Paris, an VII. 8vo. t. 1. p. 371.*

tion of the affiliated Institute of Arts and Sciences, the types which had been brought from France were employed in printing the *Gazette d'Egypte*, the editor of which assumed the revolutionary name *Marc Aurele*. The first number was published on the 20th of September 1798; and the last in January 1799. During the dreadful carnage on the 21st and 22d of October 1798, already, along with the apparatus of instruments for philosophical experiments, a part of the printing materials was destroyed; and, when the general in chief set out on his expedition to Syria, the Institute likewise fell to decay. The accounts of political events from Europe received in this journal a colouring calculated to keep the dispirited soldier in good-humour. The part allotted to arts and sciences contained the researches and proceedings of the National Institute. Except to Marseilles, Toulon and Paris, no copies of this news-paper came to Europe.

These ephemeral productions of the revolution vanished at the same time with the success of the republican arms: but we may perhaps hope to see a *Chronicle*, for purposes directly opposite, issue, under the auspices of the British ambassador and his learned *suite*, from the printing-press of the English embassy at Constantinople. However, since the standard of Mahomet is displayed in union with the Papistico-Russian, letters and the Italian journals more easily and frequently than formerly find their way into even the inland provinces of the Turkish empire. Olivier, Brugneres, Mungo Park and their predecessors were for years deprived of all intelligence from Europe: but at present, the traveller may be able to procure every month news-papers and letters from his far distant country.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE POLITICAL JOURNALS, &c. IN THE DOMINIONS OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

THE Danish name for newspapers is *Tidende*; another more usual one is *Efterretninger*, but which comprehends in general every kind of intelligence; and therefore requires to be qualified by some adjective; for there are likewise *Kiøbenhavnke Lærde*, (learned) *Efterretninger*.

Besides a less degree of journalistic enterprise, and of avidity for political news; the geographical position of the kingdom is the greatest obstacle to the establishment of Danish newspaper-manufactories. From this situation of the country, a great cir-

ulation, and, as it were, naturalization of the Hamburg journals unavoidably takes place. By land, political intelligence of importance flows in only through Hamburg; for by the northern route, Sweden and Russia furnish but scanty materials for the composition of a newspaper; nor on intelligence brought by ships from the Continent is it possible, on account of the irregularity of their arrival, to establish a journal which appears at stated times. Even the passage over the two Belts is a great impediment to the *Odense Newspaper*. In the interior of the country, the circulation of journals is rendered difficult by the want of stage-coaches and good roads; to which may be added, that the newspaper-mania has not yet seized the middling and less cultivated classes. It is not so strange then, as at first sight it might appear, that, during the present war, the strict neutrality observed by the Danish government, the liberty of the press, the unlimited permission of importing foreign journals have not concurred with the spirit of the times to multiply and promote newspapers in Denmark, as has happened in other states.

In Copenhagen, the capital, three political journals, one commercial paper, and three other newspapers or advertisers, are published. Among them, however, we find no Court Gazette. One of the political journals, as appears from its title, gives up all pretensions to the merit of originality; for it styles itself *Den Berlingske Tidende* (The Berlin Journal), though it draws the greater part of its materials from the Hamburg and other foreign journals: only two half sheets, quarto, appear every seven days, besides two appendixes containing advertisements. Every month an additional sheet is published, with the significant title, *Staats Tidende* (State Gazette), in which we find chiefly internal occurrences. The second is still less worthy of commendation: it is called by the publisher, *Höphner's Avis*; every week two half sheets are published, containing a congeries from foreign newspapers: of manuscript or original sources of intelligence it seems to be entirely destitute. The third of these journals furnishes not so much news, as reflexions and strictures, on the events of the present times. It is called *Danske Tilskuer*, and conducted by Professor Charles Ludwig Rahbek, a gentleman well known to the public by the prosecution carried on against him by the English ambassador. The first number appeared in 1791; and one sheet, octavo, is published every week.

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The *Efterretninger om inden-og-udenlandsk Handel* (Intelligence relative to foreign and domestic trade), weekly on two half sheets octavo, resemble in taste and spirit the *Hamburg Adress-Comtoir-Nachrichten*; this paper is abundantly supplied with official information from the Royal Board of Trade. Of all important occurrences relative to the internal government of the country, the Danes are every week informed in the *Collegial Tidende*, printed in quarto. Two councillors of the royal chancery, *Knudsen* and *Monrad*, began this newspaper in the autumn of 1797, by desire of the government; and are aided in their undertaking by communications from the different public offices. An evening-paper, calculated for the less cultivated classes of society, appears four times a week, printed on a half sheet, quarto: the contents are chiefly of a moral tendency. From 1772 to 1795, it was edited by the lottery-revisor, *Balling*, and since 1795, by a literary gentleman, whose name is *Jens Kragh Høst*.—The *Kjöbenhavn's Adress-Comtoir's Efterretninger* comprehends all internal affairs, regulations, edicts, proclamations, advertisements, statistical, and commercial intelligence, and the public debates, which these few years past have become pretty fashionable in Copenhagen. This paper has, since its commencement in the year 1759, gradually been improved, and brought nearer to perfection; but, then, to fill the five quarto sheets that are published every week, it often requires heterogeneous materials furnished by minor-poets and *bels-effrits*, who, however, pay for the insertion of their productions. In Copenhagen, then, there appear daily, two (and three times a week, even three) newspapers: more than we find in several cities containing an equal number of inhabitants, as, for instance, Naples and Turin. It is true, no neighbouring competition is to be dreaded; for, in the whole of the island of Seeland, in Laaland and Falster, no other newspapers are published.

In the island of *Fünen* is printed *Fyens Stifts Efterretninger*; of which there appear weekly two half, and frequently whole, sheets in quarto, besides appendixes. This journal is published in the ancient and populous city *Odense*, distant eighteen German miles from Copenhagen, on the way to Hamburg, and is diligently compiled from all the printed papers; it consequently gives summary views of affairs, and is made up of motely materials; it is, however, richer than the others in domestic intelligence, and therefore the most en-

tertaining of all the Danish newspapers. We find in it, likewise, reports of all the decisions of the supreme court of justice. By an anonymous traveller, we are told that the editor's name is *Iversen*, who has received a royal privilege for it; and that the price for one year amounts to two rix dollars.

The peninsula *Jutland* has three provincial papers; but these are chiefly filled with judicial proceedings, edicts, advertisements, and essays. Nor in any of the thirteen towns of the adjoining duchy of Schleswig, do we meet with a political journal.

The kingdom of Norway, with the islands of *Faröer* and *Greenland*, has no political journal, properly so called; but five other provincial advertisers, enriched with commercial intelligence, and rarely with essays on subjects of public utility. Two of these papers are published in *Christiana*, the capital: the other three issue from the printing-presses of *Bergen*, *Christiansand*, and *Drontheim*: they are all written in the Norwegian dialect. Only one of the five comprehends in its title the whole kingdom; viz. the *Norske Intelligenzbeller*, in quarto, in which, likewise, small literary and entertaining pieces sometimes occur.

On *Hecla*, and on the rocks of the sixty-sixth degree of north latitude, political literature is not so barren as might be expected from the soil and climate. The inhabitant of the cold regions of *Iceland* has indeed ever had a warm heart for literature. In the printing-office at *Hoolum*, established 268 years ago, a monthly *Intelligencer* is printed, which bears the name of the Icelandic Newspaper—*Islenzka Tidningar*, and, in fact, in many things resembles our newspapers. It consists, however, chiefly of domestic, and mostly judicial occurrences and proceedings, and the decisions of the *Laugmänner* (superior judges), and twenty-one *Syffelmänner* (inferior judges). But since the year 1794, a literary man, whose name is *Stephensen*, publishes at *Skaalholt* a proper political journal, with the modest title of *News*.

As among the cultivated classes of society in the Danish dominions the German language is understood; all deficiencies are supplied by a German paper, printed in the country, viz. the *Altona Mercury*, octavo, which, by the unremitting diligence of the printer, *Burmester*, and the editorial abilities of *Rohde*, has, since 1765, risen into celebrity, and contains notices of every kind. The present editor is *Dr. Peter Poel*, whose predecessor was a son-in-law

law of the meritorious *John George Büsch*. The *Altonaischen Adress Contoir-Nachrichten* emulate the Hamburg paper of the same name; but do not so often contain interesting articles. At Glückstadt, an anonymous journalist takes advantage of the vicinity and copiousness of the Altona and Hamburg newspapers, to compile from them his *Glückstadter Fortuna*, of which he furnishes weekly two half-sheets, octavo, for the entertainment of the Holstein politicians.

For the use of the possessions of the King of Denmark in the West Indies, a newspaper is published at *St. Croix*, in octavo, which serves the purpose of an *Intelligencer*. Of this paper many copies are brought to Copenhagen by the West India ships. At Christiansburg in Africa, and Tranquebar in Asia, no newspapers are published, and the Danish settlements are supplied with them from Copenhagen.

The Danish newspapers in general (those of Altona excepted) are distinguished by neither the originality of the materials, nor by the editorial abilities of the compilers in selecting and arranging them. Nor do we find in them any traces of freedom of inquiry and discussion, or blind party-zeal; and therefore the prohibitions, suspensions, restrictions, and penalties, which the spirit of the times has produced in other kingdoms, and even in the neighbouring Sweden, have not yet taken place in Denmark. The edict for the regulation of the press, dated 28th of September, 1799, affects newspapers only in an indirect manner. The compilers and publishers are often the same person; and, as for the price, it is, on an average, nearly on a level with that of the German journals. Except in Sweden, the Danish newspapers are rarely read in foreign countries; nor do the natives often preserve and collect them into volumes.

(Accounts of the political journals in Russia and Sweden will be given in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FINDING myself disappointed in the remarks of A. B. respecting musical instruments, will you excuse my intruding a few lines in reply?

I have examined the construction of many piano-fortes, and never met with one where the grain of all the wood is parallel with the strings.

Admitting an impossibility, that the grain of the blocks (called rest pieces by MONTHLY MAG. NO. 58.

piano-forte makers) is parallel with the strings; how is it with the case? Is it not likely, that the back (where the smallest variation doubtless makes a wonderful alteration of the strings) is affected by wet and dry? Indeed, I must think the wooden part of a piano-forte or harpsichord is more affected by our climate than the strings, considering the bulk of wood, and the small quantity of metal; and that heat, cold, wet, and dry, occasion as many continual changes in those instruments, as there are in the hygrometer and thermometer; and I have no doubt A. B. will be quite of my opinion, if he ever has the opportunity of seeing the inside of a piano-forte case, in the state it comes to the instrument-maker.

The generality of modern piano-fortes have a piece of wood, half an inch thick, more or less, into which the pegs that hold the wire are driven full half their length; the scheme is doubtless good to make them steady, but the grain of that wood is nearly at right angles with the strings, and must of course be variable.

Again, admitting an instrument constructed with the grain of all the wood parallel with the strings, and that it could be placed where the air is continually of equal temperature; still the nature of the metal would not be altered in one other respect, for the wire would naturally stretch, unless something miraculous could be found to prevent it.

I have frequently heard it asserted, that instruments will sometimes go out of tune by a change of air, and return to tune again when the former temperature is restored; but I have no thoughts of that being the case, in a tolerable degree, with stringed instruments.

Tunists are certainly under great obligations to A. B. for the last twelve lines of his remarks, as they expose the ignorance of many who consider themselves judges.

I shall be happy to see, in some future number, the result of experiments made with music wires and woods; considering, as I do, that the musical world is particularly interested; and I sincerely remain
A FRIEND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALL to whom the structure or variations of language appear an interesting object of inquiry, must acknowledge their obligation to your correspondent Mr. Wesley; since, to his remark on the pre-

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sumed opposition of meaning between the Latin word *reclusus* and its English derivative *recluse*, they are indebted for the very elegant analysis in your last Number, from the pen of Mr. Wakefield, of the power in composition of the particle *re*. But whatever grammarians may deem to have been the radical or predominant sense, the following passage from Justin, lib. i. 9, seems sufficient to establish that, prior to the corruption of Latinity in the middle ages, the word *reclusus* was at least occasionally used by the Romans in the same sense as *recluse* is by us. "*Orbanes per internuntios quarit a filia, quæ inter regias pellices erat, an Cyri regis filius rex esset. At, illa nec se scire, nec ex alia posse cognoscere, quia singulæ separatim recludantur.*"

I am aware, that it still remains to be explained why the language of any people, so highly polished as the Romans, should have admitted of one and the same word being used in opposite or contradictory senses; but the purpose of my observation is attained, if, in Mr. Wakefield's judgment, I have succeeded in my attempt to shew, that no perversion of the legitimate sense of the word can be imputed to the English or other modern tongues, in their acceptation of its derivatives.

May I beg permission only to add, that, in common with every admirer of Mr. Wakefield's character and talents, I long to hail the happy period when the English derivative in question, shall no longer be applicable to the predicament of so accomplished a scholar.

Edinburgh.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the well written account of Washington, in your last Number, I think the author has rather exceeded, in point of candour, in what he says on the small degree of cruelty exercised by either party during the American war. It is certain, that the British forces committed some horrid acts of barbarity. And general Burgoyne, in one of his proclamations, manifested so much of the savage, threatening to let loose his Indian allies with their scalping-knives, which he had put into their hands, as filled every humane reader with horror, and excited the secret hope, that Providence would defeat his bloody design. This was the case with,

Your's,

HUMANITAS.

March 6, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS some of your readers may be ignorant of the best way of preserving apples, I am happy to have it in my power to inform them of two modes, which, from personal experience, I can assert to answer as well as need be wished. One of them is simply thus: To put a layer of apples and a layer of dried fern, alternately, in a box or basket (the former is the best, as admitting less air) and cover them closely. I have eaten Crofton and other apples, kept in this manner, in June, which were not only sound, but sweet and juicy. Fern possesses this advantage over straw, viz. that it never gives the apples a musty taste, which straw is very apt to do.

The other method is by keeping them in an exhausted receiver; which may be done in this manner; first dry a glazed jar perfectly well, put a few pebbles in the bottom; fill the jar with apples, and cover it with a bit of wood made to fit exactly; and over that put a little fresh mortar. The pebbles attract the damp of the apples. The mortar draws the air from the jar, and leaves the apples free from its pressure, which, together with the principle of putrefaction which the air contains, are the causes of decay. I have seen apples which had been kept thus, quite sound, fair and juicy, in July.

D. S. has my thanks for his obliging answer to my enquiries. I am, &c. dear Sir,
Feb. 12, 1800. T. T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Of the PRESENT STATE of SCHOOLS and INSTITUTIONS for PUBLIC INSTRUCTION in RUSSIA.

TO institute well-regulated schools in the country and in towns for the common people, has not yet seriously engaged the attention of the Russian government. There exist, indeed, here and there, popular schools, but the teachers are far from being qualified to answer the purposes of these institutions. And now even the seminaries for educating teachers for these schools has been suppressed; and no one seems to give himself any concern how the future vacancies are to be filled: for which reason it is to be feared that the popular schools will again by degrees entirely disappear. In Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland, the same danger does not exist; for in these provinces not only are schoolmasters appointed for instructing the children of the peasantry; but it is the duty of the minister of every parish to see that the young folks attend the schools; and

and, during the time of their preparation for communion, he is obliged annually to instruct them himself six weeks. But the same attention is not bestowed on the Russians. Besides that the teachers are themselves far too little instructed, and usually, in addition to their scholastic labours, exercise some handicraft; the schools are not yet common enough to have given the greater part of adults an opportunity to learn to read and write. In Petersburg, Moscow, Casan, Pleskow, Smolensk, Mohilow, and several other cities of the empire, better provisions have been made by the establishment of *gymnasias*, or learned schools, where, besides the Russian, Latin, and French languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, history, divinity and ethics are taught. The present emperor, in particular, has founded excellent learned schools in Casan, Astracan, and Orenburg, to which purpose he has applied above 300,000 rubles. But in the country there are few public schools of any kind, least of all schools for girls. The children of the middling and lower classes of the people grow up there without any instruction. Hence the incredible ignorance that prevails among the old and adults, very few of whom can read and write, or are acquainted with arithmetic. Of the duties of men and subjects, of morality, of religion, and of Christianity, they remain entirely ignorant. If they be able to make the sign of the cross, to tell by rote the names of their saints, and to blare out their *Gospodi pomilui*! (Lord, have mercy on us!); it is thought that they have learned quite enough.

The fundamental error and chief cause why, even under the government of the late empress, popular schools could not be more generally established, was the want of seminaries for country-school-masters. Sufficient attention is not paid to give them the necessary preparatory education, to instruct and exercise them in the art of teaching. And even where such seminaries already existed, they are, either through neglect, or perhaps intentionally, suffered to fall to decay. The vacancies are rarely filled up; and when they happen to be filled, it is with the most wretched bunglers, with old soldiers, or with peasants no longer fit for service. In the smaller provincial towns, likewise, the prospect is not more cheering. The burghers, an order of men only just springing up, receive too little cultivation for us to expect any thing better from the next generation. Except that at Moscow, and that lately founded at Dorpat, there are not in the whole empire any universities where the scholars

from the lower schools might pursue and finish their studies. And in the latter schools they make no very great progress in learning. Youths of from fourteen to sixteen years of age, without having gone through the necessary preparatory course of education, and often as ignorant as with us a boy of eight or ten years, are sent to *Gymnasias* where Latin and Greek, and some of the higher branches of science are taught; so that the professors often find it necessary to begin with instructing them in the first rudiments of the ancient languages and of the sciences. Thus, in spite of the edicts and regulations of the late empress, the mode of public instruction is throughout the empire, (the German provinces perhaps excepted) nothing but wretched, unconnected and unfinished patch-work: nor can any improvement take place until regular schools are instituted in the country, and able teachers are formed in proper seminaries. As long as in the interior parts of Russia the instruction of youth is wholly left to the ignorant priests, who officially impart at most only the first elements of religious knowledge, so long will stupidity, ignorance, and superstition prevail among the common people.

The university of Moscow has now for a rival the newly-established one at Dorpat; and it is probable that many of the professors of the former will endeavour to be transferred to the latter; where, according to the Imperial Ukase, the salary of an ordinary professor is to be 1500 rubles, while at Moscow he receives only 500. The number of the students is about 100; and of the professors about 15, viz. 10 ordinary and 5 extraordinary: to whom may be added 4 private lecturers, and some teachers of languages. The revenues of the university have likewise been considerably diminished; for instead of the annual income of 45000 rubles, at which it was fixed by the empress Elizabeth, foundress of the university, it now amounts to hardly 35000 rubles in silver, in consequence of the depreciation of the paper-money in which it is paid. The theological faculty consists merely of a monkish school, or rather is entirely wanting, as there are other institutions for the study of divinity. The course of instruction in jurisprudence is almost entirely confined to explanatory lectures on the Codex of Ukases and the Institutions. The students are likewise exercised a little in the practical method of conducting a process. Last year lectures were read by four professors. The medical and philosophical faculty are the most numerous; six professors now reading lectures on medicine, and four on philosophy.

The right to confer the degree of *Doctor of Medicine* was first granted to the medical faculty by the late empress in 1790. The academical senate is composed of a curator and the principal professors, who however can decide nothing without the consent of the former. The library is indeed considerable, and particularly rich in MSS. in the Greek, Latin, and Slavonic languages: but it is not yet put in order; which is to be done, when the new structure for the university, toward which Catherine II. appropriated 250,000 rubles, is finished. But Heaven knows when it will be finished! for now there is little time to think of such undertakings, the attention of the Russian government being wholly occupied with projects widely different. The old building belonging to the university is now used as a public magazine, and a dwelling-place for several officers, civil and military. What distinguishes the University of Moscow from many others, and is worthy of imitation is, that in it a particular professor of pedagogics, or of the proper method of teaching, is appointed. His name is *Bause*; a man of abilities, who is not only master of the theoretical part of his art, but likewise joins with it practical exercises to theory, and is much beloved in the city. He has the care of a particular seminary, or pedagogic Institute, where from eight to ten young men, who distinguish themselves by their capacity, their diligence, and good behaviour, are instructed and prepared for the office of professor, at the expence of government, which pays to each of them 200 rubles. Before their admission, they undergo an examination, and if they have been found properly qualified, are created masters of arts. In proof of their progress in learning, they are obliged every half year to give to the overseer of the Institute written specimens of their labours. It is to be lamented that the university of Moscow is so little frequented; for although in the two *gymnasia* of that city the number of scholars amount to about 1000, yet, reckoning one year with the other, scarcely 30 of them prosecute their studies at the university. The cause of this is, that the smallest part of those who have studied and frequently possess knowledge, are appointed to places in the courts of justice, &c. ignorant candidates being preferred to them. The numerous foreigners likewise attain many profitable posts, which ought to be filled by the natives. This so discourages them, that many leave the pursuit of the sciences, where there is not so great a prospect of advantage, and follow the more profitable occupations of a merchant, soldier, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU have repeatedly, and with more than your usual decision, declared your acquiescence in the theory of the author of the "*Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations*." But I have seen too much impartiality in the Monthly Magazine, to be on that account deterred from urging a few remarks in vindication of Adam Smith's assertion, that manufacturers are a productive class in society;—the author of the *Essential Principles* (Dr. Gray, as is reported), limiting, with the French Economists, that character to cultivators only. This work certainly contains much valuable matter; and his practical improvements may be adopted, independently of his general principles: but, however desirable it may be to simplify the system of taxation, which must be referred, with the reform of parliament, the abolition of the slave-trade, the revival of the judicial code, &c. &c. to a distant period, it ought not to bribe our assent to a doctrine unsupported by direct proof. Practical good sense and philosophical accuracy are too often found disunited, to permit us to urge the one as a proof of the other. With great deference, then, and respect for Dr. Gray, I would begin by observing, that he seems to labour under a confusion of ideas concerning even the words of his title-page: for, in the very second page, he speaks of the *MOST essential* causes of wealth, as if essence could admit of degree. In like manner, the Doctor, I apprehend, has not distinguished between *national* wealth and absolute riches; and has not even given a definition of that wealth the principles of which he was examining.

The riches of the world consist of the commodities subservient to the support of its inhabitants. The materials are wrought out of its soil and water, and the instruments of producing it are human labour. When the wealth of nations or individuals is considered, other nations and other individuals are, to them, what the earth is to mankind in general; they are foreign bodies, from which something may be drawn or produced for the emolument of the nation or individual. Hence, in an Enquiry concerning the *Wealth of Nations*, Dr. Gray's distinction between the *production* and the *transfer* of wealth is inconsequential and irrelevant. A nation is equally rich which possesses commodities, whether they are derived from the munificence of nature or the bartered produce of a foreign country. Riches obtained by commerce are properly a *creation*

tion, relatively to the nation receiving them; though only a *transfer*, considering the world as one large society.

What then entitles a class of men to the character of productive labourers? If the preceding definition be allowed, it follows that all are such, whose labour gives existence to commodities which in use or exchange are wealth. It is obvious that, political economy having respect to society as it is, we ought not, in search of principles, to go back to an imaginary state of barbarity; or consider articles of food suited to uncivilized man, as the only wealth; artificial wants, through habit, are not less imperious than original necessities. The time is indeed passed since the wealth of an individual was found in his wardrobe, buffet, and strong box; but those products of manufacture which add to the convenience and decoration of life, may fairly be considered, even independently of their capacity of being bartered in foreign countries, as valuable possessions. At least in this climate, cloathing and shelter are absolute necessities:—surely then, nothing but the perverse obstinacy of the system-maker can require us to class the cultivator of flax, hemp, cotton, the breeder of cattle, the miner, &c. with productive labourers, and yet term those labours barren and unproductive, which work these raw commodities into useful articles, transform the skin into leather, and produce metal from the ore. Yet the cultivator is raised to an unnatural and unsympathetic independence above the other classes of society; and it is even asserted, that, “supposing a little thrift, he may exist and thrive and multiply without selling any thing.” But, at least, besides this thrift, he should be versed in every art and employment essential to human existence; an idea which at once destroys the division of labour. On the contrary, of manufacturers and merchants it is said, that “their labour only replaces there venue which they consume,” being no more than “an equivalent for their feeding, and no increase of revenue.” But if the articles of consumption furnished by the smith, mason, carpenter, tanner, clothier, be, in the present state of society, equally necessities; it may with justice be retorted, that the cultivator’s labour is only equivalent with his cloathing, lodging, &c. I am not possessed of a balance to weigh the value of iron against beer, cloth against corn.

I hope I have said enough to lead some one to enquire, what then are the peculia-

rities attending cultivation, which can even afford a pretence for the high honour which Dr. Gray ascribes to it. It seems that farmers, besides making a profit upon their annual labour and expenditure, have also a surplus profit, which goes to the landlord under the name of rent; and there being such a surplus produce, “cultivators may live up to the whole of their income, and yet greatly enrich the state.” But that, on the contrary, “artificers can augment the wealth of society only by accumulating part of what is intended for their daily subsistence.” Here are apparently two gross errors: first, the argument confounds the distribution of profit among the various classes of society, with the benefit which society, as one body, derives from the produce. And, second, it does not draw a fair parallel between the persons connected with cultivation and manufacture. The labouring cultivator should be opposed to the labouring artisan; and the landlord to the master-manufacturer, the rich capitalist. It is absurd to say that the cultivator enriches his country because there is a *surplus produce, called rent*, as if the distribution of profit, and names, were in themselves things: he enriches the landlord by giving him rent, and his country by producing a useful commodity. In like manner, the artisan enriches his master by the price he is enabled to put upon the wrought goods; and he enriches his country by the production of useful commodities of another kind. Besides, the author allows, that by accumulation the manufacturer may augment the wealth of the country. Again, I ask, where are the scales to ascertain the portion of the cultivator’s produce, which “is intended” for the artisan? How shall we determine his *quantum meruit*?

“Close and frequent meditation has given me the clearest conviction, that no augmentation of the *revenue* of society arises from the labour of the manufacturer, except in the case of its being sold abroad.” If revenue in money be meant, this is indisputably true both of manufacturers and cultivators. If a capital in commodities be meant, it is as palpably false. Every turn that the wheel makes upon its axis, though it spins but a single thread, and every time that the shuttle crosses the loom, there is a positive increase of national wealth; for value is given to what had little or none before.

But this value, it is said, may be “resolved into three other values,—the value of

of the raw material; the value of the wages expended in its fabrication; and, thirdly, the value or profit which the manufacturer superadds to the other two values, as a recompence to himself." And "none of these three values comprehends in it any increase of general revenue, consequently the three together cannot form any increase of general revenue." What a perversion of logical analysis! How strikingly is a technical classification of profit among the various members of society confounded with the actual benefit society derives from the creation of a new commodity! The original sin of the pamphlet seems to be the unfounded supposition, that the manufacturer adds no more than the value of his labour to the unwrought article; as if nature did not unite her operations with his. The manufacturer does not *grow* his productions; they do not *appear* to arise from nothing, as grain springs from the soil but the form and qualities of substances are, by his labour, altogether changed:—in those of the chymical department, qualities are, to the sense at least, newly created: and, by the aid of the mechanical arts, matter, before inert and dead, becomes a powerful instrument and valuable convenience.

Again, the value of the manufacturer's produce is said to arise only from the "extinction of another value, previously provided for him by the cultivator." This proves nothing, unless the extinguished value be equal to the value produced. And what is the worth of unwrought ore, of cotton in the pod, or wool on the sheep's back? The manufacturer, we are further told, "only gives a permanent value to the riches bestowed by nature on the labour of the cultivator," *but does not augment the primary and sole source of riches.* Neither does the cultivator. The earth and sea are not augmented by the farmer and the fisherman. Nature is truly the common and bounteous mother; and by the *capacities* of her rough produce invites the industry of labourers of every description. The mineral, the vegetable, and the animal world equally afford opportunities for increasing the ingenuity and active talents of mankind; and they honourably exert that ingenuity and those talents, who labour in producing the necessities and conveniences of life—as well those who rear our houses and fill them with furniture, who shelter us from the seasons, and furnish us with tools and implements of labour—as those who find food for our subsistence.

A minute examination of the various

assertions in support of this theory would fill a volume. I have already been tedious and prolix: but the rare and unaccountable concurrence of all our monthly critics in favour of this work, has, I hope, justified the attempt to vindicate the author of the *Wealth of Nations*. It would have been singular indeed, if, after so long reigning almost without a rival, he should suddenly be despised without one struggle in his support.

SINBORON.

Bury St. Edmunds, Feb. 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING in the last Monthly Magazine the Memoirs of General Washington, I was much surprised to find it asserted in a note subjoined, that General Washington *never received any salary, in any office civil or military.* It is well known that Washington refused any compensation for his services during the American war; and it is also as certain that he always received the salary annexed to the office of President of the United States, which, I believe, is 25,000 dollars per annum. If you have access to any files of Philadelphia Newspapers, you may find, that President Washington was even accused, in the Aurora, and other democratic papers, of having received more than the salary allowed by law; which produced a long statement of accounts from the treasury, that proved the charge to be totally false. Having no document to refer to, I cannot particularise the dates of the publications alluded to above, but I believe they were in the last year of Washington's Presidency. Having the highest veneration for the character of General Washington, as that of a truly great and good man, I am anxious that nothing but the strictest truth should be recorded in his praise, as one false statement detected may lead many to think that others are exaggerated.

I. B.

Wakefield, March 14th, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON reading the short letter in your last Number from "*Allafilius*," it occurred to me, that in the provincial situation of his residence, "*St. Romuald*" is most probably corrupted from *Saint Romuald*, a personage of no small renown in the Catholic Calendar, and whose vision of the ascent of all the Brotherhood of his order, in long array, to the third heaven, forms the subject of a celebrated work

work, from the pencil of the elegant Guido.

This vision is said (I presume like most other extasies) to have been seen by the worthy Monk,—in a *dream*. BRUSH.

Edinburgh, March 13, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE circumstance mentioned by G. A. in your Magazine for December last, respecting the effects produced by sowing turnips of different kinds in the vicinity of each other, affords a strong confirmation of the sexual propagation of vegetables. A similar fact was observed here about thirty years ago by a gentleman, who was accustomed to cultivate white poppies. For several years some poppies of the double purple kind were suffered to flower near the others, which at last produced a broad dusky purple spot in the centre of each petal of the white flowers. The cause of the change being suspected, the purple plants were in the subsequent years carefully removed, before the farina came to maturity, and the white flowers in consequence resumed their ordinary appearance. The seed of the crop of one year was all along sown the succeeding year without any change.

To accumulate facts of this kind, may be of use in a scientific point of view, besides serving the important agricultural purposes pointed out by G. A. May it not, for example, assist us in the classification of plants, by serving as a criterion to ascertain whether two individuals belong to different species, or whether they are mere varieties of the same species? It is generally I believe admitted, that the offspring of parents belonging to two different varieties of the same species of animals can propagate; but that when two individuals, of different species, though of the same genus, copulate, the offspring are real hybrids incapable of propagation. Will the same distinction hold good with plants? I am, Sir, your humble servant,
Stirling, Feb. 12, 1800. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE WINDS ON THE BAROMETER, AND CONSEQUENTLY ON THE MEASURING OF THE HEIGHTS OF PLACES WITH THAT INSTRUMENT.*

(By M. WILD, of Mülheim in Brisgau.)

IN compliance with the desire of our beloved prince, corresponding observations with the barometer and thermo-

meter were in the course of the whole month of September, 1798, made daily at five different hours, at Carlsruhe by the privy-counselor BÖCKMANN, and here in Mülheim by me; and at the same time the state of wind and weather carefully remarked. These observations the prince ordered to be undertaken, with the view to ascertain the height of this district, above Carlsruhe; &c.—as the knowledge thereof would be attended with manifold advantages.

We obtained 134 observations, made with the greatest care; and from the remarks relative to the wind, to which I here confine myself, I was led to conjecture, that they have a considerable influence on the determinations of the height of places by means of the barometer. But as these observations furnished yet too many exceptions to the rule which seemed to be established by the general results of our experiments; I was under the necessity of having recourse to other similar observations, to establish the truth of my conjecture.

An opportunity of doing this occurred in March 1799, in making corresponding observations at Bern and Mülheim, for the purpose of comparing the elevations of different places of this district with that of Bern above the level of the Mediterranean sea. Professor Studer of Bern, an accurate and experienced observer, at my request, kindly undertook to make the corresponding observations in that city. We obtained 55 such observations, of which however 6 were rejected as inaccurate.

Now here, from a comparison of the winds and the heights calculated from the rising or falling of the barometer and thermometer, it very clearly appeared, that (supposing the compass divided into four quarters, from North to East and so on to North again) the winds blowing from the first quarter gave greater, and those from the third, smaller elevations, when in both places of observation the wind came from the same quarter: but if in one place the wind blew from the first, and in the other from the third, quarter; we likewise obtained mean elevations. Of 31 observations, 15 were made when the wind blew from the third quadrant on three different days, and gave small elevations, the smallest 880,1 feet, the greatest 908,6;* consequently a difference of 28,5;

* These and the following numbers require some correction: but this does not affect the results relative to the influence of the winds.

* From the Allgem. Geogr. Ephem.

only at Mülheim the vanes indicated the change of the wind $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours too late; which must be ascribed either to their not being sufficiently sensible to its impression, or to the change in the air not having till then reached so high. The other 16 observations were, on five other days, made during the prevalence of winds from the first quarter; the smallest height obtained is 946,9, the greatest 983,6; difference 36,7. The mean elevation obtained from the latter observations amounted to 965, that from the former to only 894,6. Consequently the difference of the winds caused here a difference of 70,4 in the average amount of the elevation. Five observations on one day, the winds being S. SSE. and E. which must have produced a medium effect, actually gave likewise a mean number between the highest and lowest elevation, viz. 938,5. In like manner, nine observations on three other days when the wind was W. SW: WSW. and NE. gave a medium of 940,1. Finally, we obtained from four observations on one day, when NNW. and NO. NNO. winds prevailed, the medium number 951,8, which approaches so near the greater elevations because the barometer is here but very little affected by the West wind, which occasions the less degrees of elevation.

This remarkable influence of the winds on the barometer induced me to repeat the calculations of the elevations between Mülheim and Carlsruhe; with the view, partly to find a more exact mean elevation, by arranging the different observations according to the winds prevalent when they were made, and by rejecting such as appeared to be erroneous; partly to discover here likewise the difference between the medium of the smaller elevations during the prevalence of winds from the third quarter, and that of the greater when the wind blew from the first; that is, to discover the effect of the winds. This difference amounts here to only about 47 feet; but the difference for Mülheim and Bern, to 70,4. Bern is about as high again above Mülheim, as Mülheim is above Carlsruhe.

Now Carlsruhe, Mülheim and Bern are so situated, from North to South, that their meridians do not much differ from one another: they may, then, be here considered as lying under the same meridian; consequently they are not at the same time, but gradually one after the other, exposed to a current of air from North to South or from South to North. In like manner they are only successively, although

in an oblique direction, visited by the winds which blow from the first quarter towards the third, or from the third towards the first. And in these successive effects of a current of air on the above-named places, would seem to lie the cause of the difference in the elevations obtained by barometrical observations; which first becomes observable at a considerable distance, and must be still more observable when these considerably distant places are moreover very dissimilarly situated with respect to height.

The North and East winds are, it is well known, not only dry, but likewise drying; that is, on account of their dryness and the easy solubility of water in atmospheric air, they take up and carry along with them the vapours which they find in their way. But it may easily be supposed, that they do not always retain this property in an equal degree, but that it varies in proportion as in their progress they become loaded with vapours, or gradually from the low grounds ascend the mountains into a more elevated region, and so become changed into a mass of air less dense and capable of imbibing vapours, or pass over districts from which fewer exhalations arise, &c. But these winds are likewise at the same time cold or cool; consequently they bring along with them a denser air, whose greater density renders it capable of taking up and holding in solution a greater quantity of vapours.

On the contrary, winds from the quarter from South to West, blowing over the not so far distant sea, are already loaded with vapours. They would therefore, in their passage over the land, impart a share of them to a merely dry land-air: but they oftentimes occasion an accumulation thereof, by means of the heat which they bring along with them from a warmer region. This heat promotes the exhalation of the ground and of plants, and the air becomes overloaded with vapours; which, besides other co-operating causes, is sufficient to produce, frequently and in an irregular manner, a sinking of the mercury in the barometer.

If we adopt the opinion of De Luc, that air mixed with vapours is lighter than pure dry air; the variations in the elevations between Carlsruhe, Mülheim and Bern may perhaps be thus accounted for:—the air always arrived more loaded with vapours, at the place more distant from the point whence the winds originated, and caused the Mercury to fall; which, when the wind blew from the first quarter, gave

gave the lower degree of elevation; and the higher, when winds from the opposite quarter prevailed.

I refrain here from the numerous conclusions which from these observations might be drawn, with respect to places differently situated. It would be acting too precipitately to do this from so few examples, the explication of which is only hazarded, perhaps hardly true with respect to the places where the observations were made, and consequently requires further proof and confirmation. I shall only remark, that another scale for correction on account of the temperature of the air does not remove the above variations, nor those which in rainy weather I have obtained for places of this district which lie near to one another. It was therefore natural, to suppose that these differences were owing to the effect of the vapours, which have so great an influence on the pressure of the air, and which seem to recommend the use of an hygrometer in observations relative to places far distant from one another; the more so, as thus we might perhaps be enabled to find a rule for correcting the errors arising from the variations produced by vapours, by which means, with a few observations, a result nearly approaching to truth might be obtained. But till then, such observations require the oftener to be repeated, the more the places are distant from one another: and the results of these observations should be classed in a particular manner for calculating the final mean elevation, which must not be deduced from all these results promiscuously thrown together. It is probable that the true elevation will be nearly the medium of those average numbers which are obtained from the results for opposite winds, and for moist and dry air. Hence, for determining the elevation of very remote places, it may be necessary to make observations at different times during directly contrary states of the weather; and little confidence can be placed in such as are obtained from only a few, or even from many, observations without any regard to the variations of wind and weather. The elevation of Bern above Mulheim would, from observations during the prevalence of winds from the third quarter, which often continue a long time, have been found 70 feet less than when the winds blew from the first; and it is merely accidental, that the medium deduced from all the observations agrees with that obtained from a comparison of the winds.

The connecting of the hygrometer with
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barometrical observations is no doubt subject to many difficulties. It should be portative, not expensive, and harmonise with the barometer. It will indicate the dryness or moistness of the air which immediately surrounds it, the state of which may be different from that of the great mass of air: and it may be doubted if it can ever accurately indicate the moisture which produces an effect on the barometer. However, notwithstanding all the difficulties attending them, De Luc already exhorts naturalists to make trials therewith; and what he says on this subject in the second volume of his *Modif. sur l'Atm.* is well worthy of an attentive perusal.

I hardly need remind the readers, that the vanes must be advantageously placed, be sensible to the least impression of the wind, and should indicate both the direction and the force of the wind, and consequently shew likewise when there is a calm. From the direction of our common vanes, we often conclude that the wind blows which is indicated by them, though such indication is only the consequence of a preceding wind, to which succeeded a calm in the atmosphere.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a constant reader of your excellent Magazine, and would consider myself much obliged if any of your contributors would have the goodness to state a method by which the neutral salts may be separated from barrilla and kelp, leaving the alkali. The method wanted is such as may be used in large by a manufacturer. Your reader trusts you will oblige him in this request, if not, will you have the kindness to acknowledge in your next Magazine the receipt of this, and point out where the wished-for information may be met with by your friend and servant,

Gatshead, 3 April, 1800.

M. P.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COMMUNICATION between SPAIN and PORTUGAL, and their COLONIES.

By C. A. FISHER.

PERHAPS some account of the *correspondencia ultramarina*, or of the packet-boats sent to the Spanish and Portuguese colonies, may not be unacceptable: as even *Bourgoing* makes no mention of the former, although they have been established ever since the year 1764.

There are, in *Corunna*, seven frigates and six brigantines: the former of from 160-350 tons and 12-20 guns, the latter of 120-150 tons and 16-20 guns.

X x

At

At the beginning of every month, both in time of war and peace, one of these vessels sails to the Havannah, carries letters for all the Spanish colonies in America, and touches at Puerto-Rico. From the Havannah, another sails to Veracruz; and likewise to and fro between Puerto-Rico, Cartagena, Porto-bello, and Panama. From Puerto-Rico, a packet is dispatched every two months to Buenos-Ayres; and thence in the same order to Chili, Peru, and the Philippines. Besides this, since the year 1767, a packet-boat sails every two months from Corunna, for Buenos-Ayres, Chili, Peru, and the Philippines, to Montevideo, whence the letters are forwarded in the manner above mentioned.

To facilitate the inland communication, posts are established from Veracruz to Mexico, and from the other sea-ports to the interior of the country. A road has been made across the Cordilleras; and *arrieros*, or muleteers, traverse and convey travellers through the provinces, as in Spain.

All the above-mentioned *embarcaciones correes* carry some articles of merchandise; and, by particular permission, likewise passengers. The price of about 150 piastres is paid for such a passage; and the voyage generally lasts from 50 to 60 days. The postage of a letter to Lima, amounts to 3 piastres.

From Lisbon, likewise, regular packet-boats sail to the Portuguese settlements in America; but only since the commencement of the year 1798. Every two months one is dispatched to Assa, direct; and a second to Bahid, and thence to Riojaneyro. And in the interior of Brasil, and in the island of Madeira and the Azores, posts have now *first* been established. That there may be a sufficient revenue to defray the expences of these packet-boats, no letters are permitted to be sent by other ships from Portugal to the colonies:—but in Spain, there is no restriction in this respect.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER, No. XXI.

WHAT IS THE REAL NATURE OF FAMILY PRIDE?

MORALISTS and Divines agree in the condemnation of *pride*, from whatever source it is derived; but some kinds of it have ever been treated with lighter censure than others; and some, in the common estimate, have even been elevated into laudable principles of action, and have been supposed to denote an ex-

alted soul. The pride of virtue among the ancient philosophers, especially of the Stoic sect, though it was apt to inspire an arrogant and unamiable demeanour, certainly in many cases raised the mind above every thing mean and vulgar, and proved an incitement to worthy conduct. Similar effects have usually been attributed to the *pride of family*; and no common place is more frequent in works of fiction, and even in popular morality, than the influence of high descent in dignifying the sentiments, and prompting to noble deeds. It is obvious, that the reality of such effects must depend upon the character and foundation of this species of pride; for the mere affection of pride, consisting in a high estimate of one's self, is more likely to debase than to ennoble, to repress than to rouse, since it supposes the object already attained for the sake of which great exertions are made. Let us therefore enquire into the actual source of family pride, as prevailing among ourselves. It is possible, that its character may admit of different shades and variations from local circumstances; yet I should imagine, that it must every where derive its essence from the general principles of human nature.

There are two grounds upon which a sentiment of this kind may be made to appear not unreasonable; one, the supposition that superior qualities are actually transmitted in certain families by procreation; the other, that descendants possess a sort of inheritance in the public merits of their ancestors.

With respect to the first, as it is an undoubted fact, that not only the bodily but the mental constitution of parents is, in some degree, renovated in their children; it was no improbable opinion that those qualities which in a rude state of society had raised their possessors above their fellows, should, for a time at least, shine conspicuous in their lineal progeny. A race of Heraclidæ might long be distinguished by a portion of the strength and fortitude of their great progenitor. Horace, by the analogy of the brute creation, supports his position of

“*Fortes creantur fortibus & bonis:*”

“The brave and good produce the good and brave.”

It was unfortunate, that the race of human beings by whom he exemplified his doctrine, was the family of the *Neros*; but he was a poet and not a prophet, and could not foresee how soon a name which great qualities had raised to honour, might be rendered eternally infamous by the vices of a degenerate offspring. In more modern

dern times it has been asserted, that valour, honour, and good sense, have been hereditary in certain families; and epigrams have told of noble breeds of which "all the males were brave, and all the females virtuous." But in a long line, so many accidents may happen to interrupt the stream of propagated excellencies, that I presume the credit of such pretensions is quite at an end. Nor do I suppose, that the inheritors of high blood would themselves be forward to put in claims which might excite too large expectations in the public. Who would venture to profess himself an heir to the political wisdom of a Cecil, or the military talents of a Churchill? The truth is, that natural perfections of mind and body are indifferently the lot of all conditions of life; and the chance is just the same, as far as birth is concerned, that a Bacon or a Newton should honour the palace or the cottage. Every thing further is the result of education; and whether that of the great be best adapted to carry the human species to its highest degree of perfection, may be left to the great themselves to determine. Scarcely any man, therefore, is probably proud of his descent on the supposition, that he has derived from it moral or intellectual endowments superior to those of mankind in general. And with respect to the body, they who talk, almost as if they understood it literally, of the purity of the blood which flows in their veins, must be perpetually recalled from the pleasing delusion, by the homeliness, deformities, and hereditary diseases, which render so many noble races extremely bad specimens of the human form divine.

The supposed participation in the merits of ancestors is next to be considered as a ground of family pride.

The public gratitude, which, in its displays, has frequently comprehended with the person of a public benefactor those of his children, and even of his remote descendants, has given a sanction to this notion of *transmitted merit*, and proved it to have a foundation in human nature. Yet reason and reflexion must teach, that every tribute paid by society on this account, has its just bounds; that present demerit may cancel all the claims of past desert; and that even length of time may obliterate the debt. We can scarcely conceive of services so great, that they may not be repaid in honour and emolument, if not to the person himself, at least to his immediate representatives; and it is evident, that, were public rewards to be perpetuated to all posterity, future generations

would find the stock anticipated, by which they should remunerate benefits of their own growth. In order to establish a just title to the honours associated with a noble name, along with the name there should be a transmission of a portion of the character and principles which first made it the object of respect. If a race of Publicolas think it a duty affixed to their appellation, to continue from age to age the guardians of the people's rights, they will continue entitled to their attachment and veneration; but if they dwindle down to the satellites of a court, how shall they dare to arrogate respect on account of their relation to ancestors whose principles they have renounced, and whose actions, by their own conduct, they disavow? No consideration, indeed, ought to be more awful, or even oppressive to the mind, than that of being the representative of men whose remembrance will ever live in the breasts of their admiring countrymen: for what is its effect, but that of providing a perpetual fund for humiliating comparisons? This is the topic particularly dwelt upon, with a mixture of humour and indignation, by the manly Juvenal, in his energetic satire upon nobility.

But the claim to public reverence on account of the signal *merits* of ancestors, be it well or ill-founded, cannot possibly come within the view of a great majority of those who boast of *family*. From the august genealogies of kings and emperors, down to the pedigrees of country squires, how few are there which can exhibit characters of distinguished virtue or abilities, or to whom their country can justly be reckoned indebted. If names now and then occur, which the historian has deigned to record among the actors in memorable events, it is to be considered, that high stations are necessarily the lot of property and influence; and that transactions of great moment, which are conducted by the united exertions of many, are often ascribed to an individual, who had no other share in them, than that of being the nominal head. Battles are gained, and negotiations brought to effect, under the auspices of persons of rank, in whose abilities perhaps not the least confidence is placed even by those who employ them. They merely serve for the decoration; while all the real business is done by men not highly born enough to dispense with professional knowledge. Thus the brave and skilful Chevert obtained a victory and a marshal's staff for the prince de Soubise; concerning which it was wittily said in an epigram, "Who should have the staff, but

but he who cannot walk alone?" But without entering into a rigorous scrutiny, but making a liberal allowance of every *imputed* public service, it may be asked, Will our men of family consent to take precedence, according to the aggregate of meritorious deeds recorded of the whole race? It will not, I believe, come under the charge of *scandalum magnatum* to affirm, that the nobility and gentry, neither of this, nor of any other country, would acquiesce in such a proposal. In fact, a person must be little acquainted with the sentiments that really prevail in the world, to suppose that the pride of ancestry has, in general, any connexion whatever with merit, either genuine or imputed. Its grounds are, simply, relative superiority of condition, together with the length of time in which that superiority has been enjoyed. It is, therefore, no other than a *modification of the pride of wealth*; and while more absurd in its application than this sentiment, it is not at all more elevated or dignified in its nature.

The English nobleman who traces his lineage to one "who came in with the Conqueror," is content to refer his origin to a soldier of fortune, a subaltern leader of banditti, who, for his assistance in turning out the lawful possessors, was rewarded with a share of their property. He was brave, as were all of his Norman countrymen. The greedy appetite for spoil would lead him, as it would the meanest of his band, to confront any dangers; but he was ignorant, unlettered, unprincipled, and brutal. By the number of vassals he brought into the field, was estimated the proportion of conquered land that fell to his share; and this proportion constituted the sole difference between the greater and the inferior families built upon this foundation. Where the spoil was half or the whole of a county, it gave rise to an earldom or barony, which, descending through various fortune to the present time, has conferred the highest hereditary honours this kingdom affords. Now, the original mode in which this property was acquired, certainly conveys no valuable lesson to a descendant; and amidst the train through which it has successively passed, may probably be found all that variety of character and conduct which the human condition, joined to power and wealth, is likely to produce. Some of them were, of course, generals, ministers, heads of factions, now on the royal, now on the popular side, as it suited their interests; now rewarded with new honours and possessions as supporters of the crown,

now attainted and brought to the scaffold as traitors. "Treason, sacrilege, and proscription (says Gibbon), are often the best titles of antient nobility." Is it, then, from a moral or intellectual estimate of such men as these, that the idea of a noble and illustrious race is derived by the judges of family consequence—the adepts in heraldry and genealogy? No.—It is quite sufficient for them to trace Bohuns and Mowbrays from century to century, as the possessors of certain hereditary honours, and the owners of certain manors; and all individuals are sunk in the abstract notion of a *great house*. The Spaniards, though prouder of nobility than any nation in Europe, gave to their original great landholders only the appropriate title of *Ricos Hombres*—rich men.

The untitled country gentleman cannot be supposed to entertain more elevated ideas of ancestry, than the ennobled patrician. The connexion of his *name* with a *certain parcel of land* at a remote period, is all that he thinks it incumbent upon him to establish in proof of his gentility; and the measure of his relative consequence is the number of acres in this land, combined with the length of time during which his family have been the possessors of it. These two considerations, it is true, somewhat interfere; so that it may become a matter of doubt, whether an ancient race of small property be not more honourable than a more modern one with ampler possessions: and this is one of the modifications by which the pride of family somewhat differs from the simple pride of wealth. But the foundation of both being the same, namely, distinction from the mass of people by a superiority in riches, it does not appear how the mere circumstance of the length of time in which this has been enjoyed, can constitute any essential difference in effect. In this country, where certainly more sobriety and consistency in estimating the advantages of life prevail than in most others, it is very seldom that the proudest gentleman of antient descent will refuse to ally himself to superior wealth and influence, how recent soever be their date. What is usually meant when it is said, Such an one is a person of *good family*? Is any other idea excited, than that of opulence and living at ease? Do not we immediately paint to ourselves a good landed estate, a rich church preferment, or a thriving profession? And if any moral notions associate themselves with the word *good*, are they not merely such as naturally belong to a condition which rises above the ordinary tempta-

temptations to meanness and dishonesty, and renders it easy to perform acts of generosity and liberality? In this sense, is the gentleman of ancient name superior to the wealthy trader of yesterday?

Whatever be the forms under which family pride appears, they are for the most part only varieties of the self-consequence derived from property. Thus, when a person boasts that his ancestors have never sullied themselves with low or mercenary employments, what is it but boasting that they have been able to live upon their hereditary possessions, without any exertions of personal industry. The rich trader may promise the same hereafter for himself and his descendants, as long as the wealth he has accumulated shall last. And if the gentleman falls into poverty, what becomes of his boast? He will scorn, perhaps, to cringe behind a counter; but he will not scruple to bow at a minister's levee. He will think it beneath him to practise for gain any useful talents he may possess; but he will deem it honourable to let himself out to hire, for the purpose of butchering those who never offended him, on the mere considerations of pay and plunder. He will be a venal senator, a prostitute lawyer, or an unbelieving priest, without derogating from gentility. But is not the man who goes to market with his conscience, as much a trader as if he set up a stall at a fair; with this difference only, that he deals in a viler commodity than ever came out of a manufacturer's hands?

Does the *gentleman* value himself upon his education and manners? These too, if of a superior kind, have only been rendered so by superiority in the means of obtaining improvement, or of appearing in society with respect and independence. None are at present better educated, than the children of many who have become opulent by commerce; as, on the other hand, instances are sufficiently common of mean and narrow educations given to the inferior branches of great families. A common literary education is within the reach of persons much beneath the rank of gentility; and as its success chiefly depends upon the motives to improve it to the best advantage, it is less to be expected from the heirs of opulence, than from those who are sensible that their livelihood must depend upon their own exertions. With respect to the extraordinary advantages of particular tuition, of travel, and the like, these are all open to the person who can pay for them, and to no others. The *manners* which are supposed to denote a

familiarity with good company, have two sources; the sense of self-consequence, and the habits of artificial politeness. The first will, doubtless, attend persons of real rank and importance; but it is derived rather from station and fortune, than from what is properly called family. It is often surprisingly soon caught by men of very low origin, who arrive at posts of dignity, or high commercial prosperity; while it may be totally extinct in the needy descendant of ten noble generations. The second is an accomplishment which, like all others, must be *studied* by those who wish to excel in it. High birth is, doubtless, an advantage towards its acquisition; but the opportunities it affords are often neglected. That *arbiter elegantiarum*, Lord Chesterfield, has scarcely allowed any of the first men of his time, in point of rank and office, to have had the manners and conversation of gentlemen. (See his *Characters*.) Indeed, the very circumstance of elevated situation may operate unfavourably upon the manners, from the carelessness it is likely to inspire with respect to pleasing in society, the desire of which is the only true source of politeness. The lowest appendages of quality are more likely to acquire that deportment which conciliates regard and good-will, than their lords and patrons; and I make no doubt, that Lord Chesterfield's *gentleman* was a much *politer* man in *his* estimation, than most of his fellow-peers.

If a just interpretation of the nature and origin of family-pride have been given in the preceding remarks, it will not be easy to shew, why it should tend to elevate the mind, or stimulate to great and honourable exertions. We may, indeed, image to ourselves a parent exhorting his child in the warmest strains of affectionate eloquence, to prove himself the worthy descendant of a long race of heroes or patriots. But the misfortune is, when we quit fancy for reality, that these pure races are nowhere to be found; and it is not without great selection, that a noble youth can safely draw his examples from his genealogical table. How many names, and, perhaps, the most distinguished ones too, will occur in every line, which, instead of the love of public virtue, will inspire a lawless lust of power, or an admiration of unprincipled daring; instead of the heart-felt esteem of private worth and integrity, will kindle the ambition of dazzling by splendid profligacy! The lesson he is of all the most likely to learn is, the great importance of riches; he sees how much they conduced to the consequence of his

his progenitors, and why should he form a different estimate of his own? If, therefore, he inherits wealth, he is proud of that wealth. If he inherits only the title and memory of past opulence, he is mortified by the contrast between his name and his circumstances; and feels no necessity so urgent, as that of retrieving the honour, that is, the fortune of his family. To one whose prejudices preclude him from many of the most useful and honest ways of gaining a fortune, such an impression must often be the cause of hurtful and dishonourable expedients. And, in fact, none have in all countries been so systematically hostile to the liberties and rights of their fellow-subjects, as the brood of indigent nobility, who seem to think themselves unjustly treated by the community, as long as their revenues are inadequate to the expectations of their birth.

To revert to the question proposed as the object of enquiry,—I conceive it to be the true nature of family pride, to institute an estimate of personal value, essentially founded upon superiority of wealth, and recurring to such a superiority for its support. It cannot, therefore, be relied upon as a solid principle for the elevation of the character. It may occasionally prompt to great and noble actions, but there is no security against its inspiring pernicious and disgraceful ones. It is inferior in worth, not only to genuine morality, but to a regard for the common good opinion of mankind, which implies a sense of community of sentiment and interest; whereas family-pride is a secluding and dissociating principle.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN this short paper it is not intended, it would almost indeed be impossible, to give any thing like a complete view of so difficult and so comprehensive a subject as Mania. It will only be therefore upon some parts of it, that appear to me particularly interesting, that I shall venture to make a few observations.

There is scarcely any task so difficult as that of defining with precision. Amongst the almost infinite number of definitions which have been given of insanity, there is no one perhaps which may not be considered as liable to objection. Those writers, for instance, who have regarded it as consisting in *an error of judgment*, or in *conduct that is in opposition to its dictates*, may be charged with involving in the class of maniacs the whole race of mankind: To others who have represented this dis-

ease as depending upon *uncommon associations of ideas*, it may be objected, that from the infinite variety of education and accidental circumstances, there is not a single individual who has not many associations that are peculiar to himself.

The maniac has, in the writings of some, been characterized as a person, whose *emotions are disproportionate to the value of their objects*.

But against this definition it may be stated, that there is no standard by which we can *ascertain* the value of any object, but the sentiment which it excites;—and that, in fact, we perceive an astonishing variety of opinion upon this subject. The miser, for instance, looks upon the lover as insane; and the lover, with at least an equal propriety, retorts the charge upon the miser.

False perceptions of external objects have been said to constitute insanity—an opinion obviously erroneous, since many cases are there decidedly maniacal, in which this circumstance is not found to occur. Besides, these false perceptions originate most frequently from some fault in one of the external organs of sense.

A definition of insanity less, perhaps, exceptionable than any I have as yet noticed, is that which makes it to consist, in a *loss of the power of the will over the attention*. But even this seems not to be perfectly free from objection. Since a temporary failure of the voluntary power over the current of thought occurs not unfrequently, without its being accompanied by any other symptom of intellectual derangement.

Although it appears that no one of the circumstances which have been taken notice of, can, when occurring by itself, be strictly regarded as constituting insanity; yet a person in whose mind all or most of them are united in any considerable degree, we may, without scruple, pronounce to be afflicted with this disease. Presumptuous it might appear for me, to aim at a precision that has not been attained by the most able writers upon the subject; without, therefore, saying more upon the definition of mania, I shall proceed to a consideration of some of those causes which have been found most frequently to induce it.

By nearly every writer upon the subject of insanity it has been observed, that there is no circumstance which more frequently produces it, than *the habitual and immoderate use of inebriating liquors*. That such must be their tendency, will appear evident from the following considerations.

The

The disorder and debility of body which this intemperance induces, will be likely to occasion a *sympathetic* debility and disorder of the mind.

The habitual indulgence of any propensity in opposition to the dictate of reason, tends gradually to weaken, and at length to destroy altogether, the influence of that faculty.

The sensibility constantly *goaded* by excessive stimuli cannot fail in time to be thrown into a morbid state.

The mental part of our frame seems to be affected by over exertion, in the same way as the muscular; which we know, in consequence of it, often becomes either incapable of motion, as in paralysis; or its motion, as in chorea, becomes independent of the will.

It is remarkable, that the latter of these diseases should, in a variety of circumstances, bear a striking analogy to mania. Constant, irregular, and involuntary motions of the *body* characterize the one; motions precisely correspondent of the *mind* constitute the other. That form of insanity which has been called melancholia may, in like manner, be compared to paralysis; where, although sensibility continue, it remains, in spite of any effort of the will to move it, obstinately fixed in the contemplation of one idea.

The elevation of spirits induced by stimulating liquors, is found to be succeeded uniformly by depression. And although at first the enlivening influence of wine is nearly equal to the depression which afterwards ensues; these effects appear, as the habit of using the stimulus advances, to become disproportionate to each other, the former gradually diminishing, and the latter every day growing greater. Hence melancholy, by encroachments almost imperceptible, acquires in time a complete ascendancy over the mind.

The preceding remark seems to be confirmed by an obvious circumstance in the progress of habit in general.

Most actions, however pleasurable at first, by a frequent repetition of them become indifferent. That is, the pleasure connected with the performance of them diminishes, whilst the pain of abstaining increases in the same proportion. So that the relinquishment of a habit is then found to be most difficult and painful, when it has arrived at that pitch of inveteracy, as even to be unattended with consciousness.

Hence we learn the necessity of regular intermissions of enjoyment, in order to secure its permanence.

It is from having worn out our sensibi-

lity to happiness at an early period of life, that we complain so often of gloom and insipidity in the more advanced stages of it. In those persons who carry intoxication daily to such a pitch as induces a temporary madness, it seems likely that this state should from *the force of habit* become permanent. In this allowable inference from what we know in other instances to be the effect of custom, I am confirmed by two cases that have lately fallen under my observation of persons who, in consequence of very frequent indulgence to excess, retain even during their short intervals of abstinence every external appearance of inebriety.

Although a state strictly deserving the name of mania frequently does not follow as the immediate consequence from a transgression of sobriety; yet, as such transgression in every instance diminishes the power of reason, as well as gives an unnatural strength to all the passions, and to that in particular to which the constitution is peculiarly prone, its tendency to produce at length a complete and obstinate disorder of the mental faculties must be too evident to stand in need of any farther proof or elucidation.

A common, but a much less frequent cause of insanity, than that which I have already noticed, is the *excessive exertion of the intellectual faculties*.

Although intemperate study be not one of those modes of excess, against which it is peculiarly incumbent to guard the youth of the present generation, there is no one, I am convinced, from which more mischievous and dreadful consequences have sometimes originated. Too often *talents* have been sacrificed to *acquisitions*, and *knowledge* purchased at the expence of *understanding*. Literary gluttons may not unfrequently be met with, who, intent only upon feeding a voracious appetite for books, accumulate gradually a mass of indigested matter, which oppresses, and in time destroys altogether the power of intellectual assimilation. The learning of such men lies a dead weight upon the mind, which instead of nourishing its substance, or adding to its vigor, serves only to obstruct the freedom and to impede the activity of its operations. The mental enlargement which is thus produced, may be compared not to that natural and healthy growth which is attended by an increase of strength, but to the *morbid dilatation of a dropsy*.

Had the too obstinate application to study the effect only of rendering men more stupid than they were originally constituted

stituted by nature, we should have less reason than at present to lament its deleterious tendency. But well authenticated cases are deplorably numerous, in which not a decay of genius merely has originated in this source, but even a derangement of the rational faculty. Although the intellectual powers will always be in danger of debility and disorder from the too violent, or the too long continued, exercise of them; this will be still more likely to take place, when the exercise has been confined to one or but a few subjects. By sufficiently diversifying the *mode*, we may protract almost indefinitely the *period* of exertion. *Change* of employment is often found to answer the end of an *entire* cessation from it.

The sense of fatigue, for instance, which we experience from the exercise of our limbs, may be relieved not by rest merely, but also by again exercising them in a different manner.

If we have been employed in reading or in thinking upon any subject, until the attention be exhausted, how uniformly do we find it to be again roused and invigorated, by directing it to a subject of a different nature.

A person in whose constitution there appears a tendency to insanity, not only ought to be guarded against too long protracted or intense thinking, but it should likewise be recommended to him to avoid as much as possible thinking upon subjects of a very intricate and perplexing nature. There are few walks of literature, in which he may not be allowed to amuse himself, provided that he shun with care the endless labyrinth of metaphysical speculation.

Scarcely can it appear desirable, or even safe, to attend much to subjects, where the restlessness of doubt so seldom terminates in the repose of conviction; or, at least, where the labour of the research is never likely to be rewarded by the importance of the discovery.

That cruel perplexity which the mind is apt to experience, when meditating upon inexplicable questions, has not unfitly been allotted by our great poet as one of the punishments of condemned spirits*.

Habits of intense study, or any other circumstance which, for a considerable period, places the mind out of the reach or renders it insensible to the operation of external agents, appears likely to induce the symptoms of insanity. Were it not for a perpetual obtrusion upon the attention of the objects around us, it would almost be im-

possible to avoid that uniform train of thought which so generally precedes, and in a large proportion of cases constitutes the most striking feature of, this disease. Hence it is, that solitude proves so dangerous to a mind in which there exists any tendency to disorder. More than one person has fallen under my own observation, who, with a frame uncommonly susceptible of feeling, and addicted to reflection, has at length sunk into a state of decided and confirmed melancholy; in consequence, as there was every reason to believe, of a long continued seclusion from nearly all intercourse with the world.

It is not good for man to associate merely with his own reflections. Nature has intended us for communication with our fellow creatures; and we are not allowed to violate with impunity so useful an instinct of our constitution.

When familiarity with any set of objects has taken from them the power of acting with due force upon the mind, it appears desirable, where there is any danger of insanity, that new scenes should be presented, and that the patient should be removed into circumstances as different as possible from those to which his constitution has been already accustomed. It is chiefly with this view that travelling has so often been prescribed. Dr. Willis has remarked, that, of the patients he has cured, a much larger proportion have been foreigners than natives of this country;—a circumstance which no doubt arises, from the former having been made to undergo a more complete change of situation.

In a large proportion of cases, nothing appears to me more mischievous and absurd than to confine, as is too often done, persons afflicted with insanity, in dark and solitary cells, where they are cruelly deprived of every object that might tend to divert the mind from the subject of its diseased sensibility.

It is principally, perhaps, to the abolition, in a great measure, of rigorous confinement, that we may ascribe the superior success with which modern practitioners have treated those committed to their care.

A madhouse seems as ill-calculated to restore the reason, as a jail is to reform the character.

Confinement of both kinds may sometimes be necessary for the security or the convenience of society; but seldom has it any effect upon the unhappy prisoner, except that of confirming, in the one case, the previous depravity of his morals, and, in the other, the derangement of his understanding.

* Vide Paradise Lost.

derstanding. In a person who has recovered from insanity, there is not any thing I can conceive, which would be more likely to induce a relapse into his former situation, than the agonizing remembrance of having been once, and the fearful possibility of being again enclosed within the gloomy walls, and subjected to the brutal discipline, of one of those *medical bastilles*.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE inquiries made by Sinboron last month, respecting *guttural sounds*, might be answered in a manner highly satisfactory from the Welsh, if there were appropriate types for laying the ancient alphabet of that tongue before him; but that not being the case, I will endeavour to supply the defect briefly as to a few points. The original alphabet of the bards, whencesoever they had it, ought to be considered the most perfect of any that has been invented, both in the principle of its form and arrangement*. Therein all the possible radical sounds are fixed to be sixteen in number, each represented by a simple sign, answering to the following order and letters—a, e, i, o; b, m, p, f; c, g; t, d, n; l; r; s. From these all other sounds are derived, both in power and form; and which are denominated mutations or modifications†. There are, in addition to the radicals, twenty-four of such modified characters in the Welsh; and of these it is now necessary only to shew such as are derived from the *c* or *k*. The *c* has three modifications in the Welsh; one consists of its being softened or lowered to a *g*; the next is its simple guttural *ç*, the *ch* of the German, or the *gh* of Sinboron; and the third is peculiar, I believe, to the Welsh; unless the now doubtful *ph* of the Hebrew represented the same power. This last sound may be termed an aspirated guttural, or *ng* with *h* prefixed; and, indeed, for want of a character in the roman letters, it is so represented in the printed books of the Welsh: For example—*caru*, to love; *ni çari moni*, thou wilt not love her; *er itti vy ngharu*,

though thou hast loved me: the sound of *vy ngharu*, may be caught by a strange ear better by writing it *vyng hâree*. According to the conception of those who are familiarized to the above sounds, they are considered as smoother and softer than the *k* or *c*, from their being semi-vowels; and it is upon the principle of softening the pronunciation of their basis, or the *c*, that they are introduced.

It appears to me that a purely Gothic pronunciation is hostile to these guttural sounds or modifications of the *c*: the prevailing languages of Europe are compounded of Cymbric (Celtic, improperly called) and Gothic: in several of them the Gothic hath so far prevailed, as to annihilate those sounds.

The English, according to the pronunciation at the university of Oxford, sounded the guttural *gh*, as late as the time of Henry VII. as may be proved from an ode in their language, in Welsh metre, then composed by a student at that place, and written according to the Welsh orthography.

Many hundred words in the French prove this guttural to be transformed into the modern *ch* and *ç* of that tongue: for example—in the *ez*, the imperative termination of verbs of the second person singular, we recognize the Welsh *ç* which properly is a plural; but used for the singular, out of respect, like *you* in the English. Further examples:—

French.	Welsh.	Familiar.
Prenez vous,	Prynwç çwi,	Pryna di
Cherchez vous,	Cyrçwç çwi,	Cyrça di
Quandallez vous,	Pan elwç çwi,	Pan eli di
Pouffiez la bale,	Pwyfwç y bêl,	Pwyfa y bêl.

I believe this same guttural sound is hardly used in the Danish, Swedish, nor Norwegian dialects of the Gothic; though very much so in the German, which has more of a Cymbric character in its formation.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

MEIRION.

N. B. Eight or nine of the phrases adduced by Dr. Dickson, as Scotticisms, in the Magazine for last month, are common in the English counties bordering on Wales.

I beg leave to mention, that the Welsh use a great many negatives; two, three, or four, frequently occurring in the same phrase; similar to what your correspondent Mr. Robinson has shewn to have been the practice of the Grecians, in your publication of last March.

* There is a copy of it in the *Pantographia* of Edmund Fry.

† The principle of such mutation, with respect to the power and the form, is very well illustrated by the *c* turned into *ç*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I KNOW not that the life of Pym, the early leader of the long parliament, has ever been composed in all the detail, and with all the attention due to so respectable and efficient a friend of civil and religious liberty, to oratorical talents so eminent, to statesmanship so masterly, and to integrity so inflexible. For abundance of argument, his speeches approach the more deliberate compositions of Lord Bacon: a scholastic formality, a homiletic subdivision of topic, an excessive recurrence to the Hebrew classics for decoration, may diminish their value in the eye of modern taste; yet they are such as the times required and consented, — such as Selden could delight to hear, and only Milton was fitted to surpass.

The characteristic merit of Pym consists in the energy with which he attacked and unmasked the anti-jacobins of his age: a faction, which, under the pretence of securing the church against the scorn and violence of miscreants and anabaptists, was, in fact, deliberately promoting the ascendancy of superstition and Catholicism; and, under pretence of guarding the state against conspiracies of republicans and levellers, was gradually subjecting every civil authority to military despotism, and abusing the forms of a free constitution to confer on the king an arbitrary power.

There is one part of Pym's history, especially, concerning which, if any of your readers can indicate the means of information, they may render a curious service to biography by transmitting it. — I mean the object of his intercourse with the Elector Palatine. Shortly before the death of Pym, the elector determined to send letters to the parliament, declaring his satisfaction with the covenant, and bemoaning the conduct of his brother, prince Rupert, in fighting against the legislative body. This very constitutional allegiance obtained indeed eventually for the elector a pension from the parliament more than equivalent to that which he had been accustomed to receive from the king. But it is probable, that something more than this grant had been secretly in agitation, and that Pym had originally contemplated the introduction of this electoral prince, as the founder of a new royal dynasty, if it became necessary to depose Charles I. In this case Pym would be the real author of that very plan of settlement which the friends of constitutional liberty afterwards

recurred to in 1688. The prior transactions with the Elector Palatine, or, at least, their scope and drift, might well be known to some of the conductors of the revolution. The death of Mirabeau is thought to have cost royalty to France; that of Pym may have deprived it, no less critically, of a leading supporter in Great Britain.

Among the scholastic philosophers occurs the name of Hervæus Natalis. Can any of your correspondents inform me where and when he flourished?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN one of the papers concerning the similes of Homer, Virgil, and Milton, inserted in your Magazine, I selected passages from the first of these poets, in which many circumstances of the natural history of the lion were described with great force and accuracy. In another Greek poet, not less original in his way than Homer, namely, *Theocritus*, I have lately been struck with a description relative to this noble animal, containing some circumstances not noticed by Homer, and perhaps more characteristic than any of his. Hercules, in the 25th Idyll, gives an account of the first of those exploits, called his *labours*, which was the killing of the Nemean lion. "I armed myself (says he) with my bow and arrows, and my stout staff, made of a wild olive-tree torn up by the roots; and repaired to the place where the lion frequented. I bent my bow, applied an arrow to the string, and looked all around, that I might get sight of him before he should discover me. It was now mid-day; but neither could I anywhere discern his footsteps, nor hear his roaring; nor was any man to be found tending cattle, or working in the fields, who could give me information; terror kept them all at home. At length, I descried him returning to his den at the approach of evening, gorged with flesh and blood; his mane, his face, and breast were all stained with gore, and with his tongue he licked his chin from side to side. Lurking behind the thicket, I watched his approach; and when he was near, I let fly an arrow which struck his left flank, but did not penetrate the skin. Surprised, he lifted up his head from the ground; glanced his eyes to every part, and, yawning, displayed his terrible teeth. I discharged a second arrow, which struck him full on the chest, but fell harmless at his feet."

feet. I was about to fix a third on the string, when the beast descried me. He rolled his long tail about his hams, and prepared for the fight. His neck swelled with rage; his tawny hair bristled; and, drawing up his flanks, his back became bent like a bow." The poet, then, by a singular and very expressive simile, describes the manner in which the lion sprung upon his foe. "As when a chariot-maker bends the split-bough of a wild fig-tree, warmed in the fire, in order to form the circumference of a wheel, which, escaping his hands, leaps to a distance; so the dreadful lion made a long spring to seize me. I held out with one arm my arrows; and the double mantle from my shoulders; and with the other I raised my club, and struck him on the head with such force, that I broke the wild olive in two. He fell on the ground before he reached me, and, nodding his head, scarcely supported himself on his trembling legs; for darkness covered his eyes from the shock. Without giving him time to recover, I struck him again on the back of his strong neck; and, seizing him from behind, I throttled him with my hands, while, sitting on his hinder parts, I pressed down his legs with my heels, and squeezed his sides with my thighs. At length, he stretched out his fore-feet, and ceased to breathe."

I have translated this piece at length, because it affords an admirable example of the truth and accuracy, with which the ancient poets painted natural objects; and in which they have been very inadequately imitated by their successors, whether Roman or modern, who have generally contented themselves with copying instead of observing, and have aimed at novelty rather by exaggeration and extravagance, than by the addition of really new facts. The circumstance of the lion's arching his back, before he makes his deadly spring, is what I do not recollect to have met with elsewhere, either in prose or verse; yet, I doubt not of its accuracy, since it is an action belonging to the feline tribe in general. It is also observable, that, in the true simplicity of ancient manners, no false colours of romantic valour are laid upon the hero, who scruples not to take every advantage against his enemy that the case will admit, and practises bush-fighting with missile weapons, till the animal compels him to come to close quarters. It would be a curious subject to discuss, whether such natural manners are better adapted for poetry than the artificial elevation of the chivalrous ages, as we find it displayed in such writers as Ariosto, Tasso, and Spenser. Certainly, they who

prefer Homer to all other poets, must take the affirmative side of this question, as Blackwell, and several other critics have done. It appears to me at present, that "much may be said on both sides," but I must content myself with having merely stated the topic as a matter for inquiry.

Stoke Newington,

Your's, &c.

April 3, 1800.

J. A.

P. S. It has been suggested to me, that in the preceding description, the return of the lion to his den towards evening is not conformable to the circumstance usually attributed to this animal of his preying by night. But, it is probable, that in a district so much alarmed by his depredations as that of Nemea then was, no domestic animals would be left abroad in the night time on which he could prey; and that his success must depend upon surprising a herd or flock, while grazing in the day, of which scene Homer has more than once drawn the picture.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PERCEIVE that I have not quite done justice to the conjecture of Homer, proposed in your last. I should have added as a reference Il. XIII. 825—828—The passages produced from Horace by Mr. Singleton, do not authorize the remark by which they are preceded. *Domitosque* in the first instance should probably be *domitosve*; as for the remaining *et* and *que* they are perfectly proper, as it was the poet's intention merely to distribute one circumstance into two, or to combine ideas previously related to each other. Vid. Virg. *Æn.* IX. 138.

I am Sir, Your's

April 4, 1800.

E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the number of the books, mentioned in your last, of which your correspondent wishes to see English translations, permit me to add Plutarch's excellent treatise "*on the Difference between a Friend and a Flatterer*," of which I conceive that a really good translation, with proper illustrations, would be a very useful present to the public.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,

I. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FEW corporal maladies have received less attention from physicians than the tooth-ache, perhaps for the same reason that the Parisian barber was unwilling

ling to meddle with Sterne's wig, "it was either above or below his skill." Ignorance and chance have however supplied us with a copious list of nostrums for this complaint, of which few were ever known to effect a radical cure. To such of your readers who may suffer from the tooth-ache, no apology will be necessary for recommending to their notice an easy operation, which has proved an effectual remedy to some of my friends: it is nothing more than burning with a sharp instrument the inner ridge of the cartilage of the ear, which divides the external cavity, and is united with the outer ridge called the helix. A slight incision is made near the middle of this inner ridge: the operation, when once seen, is more easy to perform than describe; it is attended with little pain, the ear heals in a few days, and the patient is said to be secure from any future return of the complaint; this has been the case with those I have been acquainted with, on whom the operation had been performed several years since. My own short experience of nine months cannot decide much for the practice. I can only say, it has hitherto perfectly succeeded. The power of imagination may repress for a short time the sensation of pain, but few will suppose it capable of destroying the acute pangs of the tooth-ache for years. That enlightened political philosopher, Major Cartwright, informed me, that many months and years of his life had been sacrificed by this painful disorder, but he never had any return of it, after the above operation had been performed, which he believed was thirty years since.

Can any of your correspondents inform me, whether burning in the ear for the tooth-ache, be practised on the Continent, as I believe it was first introduced from thence.—Can any possible connection be traced between the cartilage of the ear, and the teeth, that may explain the effect produced by this operation?

I only know two instances where it has been performed by regular medical practitioners. In general the possibility of its effecting a cure has been denied, because it could not be explained by physiologists; yet how many facts in pneumatic chemistry, electricity, &c. are we now acquainted with, which a century since would have been '*a priori*' declared impossible, because they could not have been explained by the imperfect systems of natural philosophy then known.—Surely no one will say, the laws which regulate animal life we yet so fully discovered, or clearly ascertained, that we ought to reject without

inquiry, whatever we cannot torture into systems, or accommodate to our present scale of knowledge.

Wakefield, March 31, 1800.

R. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is no artifice more common among those who have a point of argument to maintain, than to assume as a *postulatum* the circumstance upon which the reasoning most materially depends. The writer of the paper "on the population of the Russian Empire," inserted in your last Magazine, has given a most glaring example of this, either artifice or inattention, which I cannot but think it important to notice. After his valuable, and, I doubt not, authentic bill of mortality, for the subjects of the established church in the Russian Empire during the last year, he proceeds to form upon it a calculation of the whole number of people. In making this, he sets out with "*It is well known* that the mortality is in common years throughout all the Russian dominions, as 1 to 58." Now, I would ask, *how* is it *well known* that a proportion prevails in this part of the world, so enormously different from what has been derived from the most accurate observations in other countries. That I may not also be charged with gratuitous assertion, I will copy some proportions of deaths to inhabitants from tables in Dr. Price's work on Reversionary Payments. The most comprehensive bills that perhaps have ever been accurately given, are those of Mr. Wargentin for the whole kingdom of Sweden. From an average of 21 years the annual deaths in that country were, to the number of people, as 1 to 34.⁶/₁₀. From the latitude and climate of Sweden, I should suppose that in point of healthiness, it may very well be paralleled with Russia. Further, the proportion in that fine country, the *Pais de Vaúd*, is stated, from Mr. Muret, as 1 to 45: that of the Duchy of Silesia, as 1 to about 37; and that of the Austrian part of the Milanese, as 1 to 27.⁸/₁₀. Dr. Price appears to have *assumed* the proportion in Norway and Denmark, as 1 to 35, probably taking Sweden as his guide. From the *facts* above stated, I shall certainly conclude that the writer of the paper has over-reckoned the population of Russia by at least one third, till I see some *proof* produced of what he says is so *well known*, but what appears to me utterly incredible.

Your's &c.

A CALCULATOR.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the FINANCIAL PART
of LORD CASTLEREAGH'S PRINTED
SPEECH in favour of an UNION between
GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

THE various speeches which have been published in support of the union between *Great Britain and Ireland*, are generally much more distinguished for their vehemence, than either for the knowledge or consistency of those who have delivered them. According to the representations of these orators in 1797, the independent parliament of Ireland then saved the kingdom from ruin by the wisdom and energy of its measures. According to their present representations, this very body is so feeble and inefficient as to be incapable of the ordinary functions of government. It is not my design either to oppose, or, if it were possible, to reconcile these contradictions. The question of Union depends, I believe, very little upon argument, and therefore, like the other inhabitants of this country, I feel no interest in the discussion of it. Were the statements, however, which are contained in the printed speech of the *Irish Secretary* derived from authentic documents, or founded on the slightest knowledge of finance, we should all have cause to be as much alarmed at the Union, as to be astonished at the stupid obstinacy of the *Irish* in opposing it. But, like the resolutions of a certain assembly, on which I have already animadverted,* these statements having neither the "evidence of fact," nor even the evidence of common arithmetic to support them, would deserve but little regard, if the source from which they proceeded did not give them the sanction of ministerial authority. On this account I have been induced to bestow upon them some degree of attention, and in consequence to communicate the following observations, which in any other case I should have considered as altogether unnecessary.

In enumerating the great benefits which *Ireland* will derive from the Union, Lord Castlereagh assures his countrymen, "that they are not only to be exempted from all concern in the present debt of the sister-kingdom, but also from the payment of nearly one million of their own taxes." These, he says, "will be thrown on the shoulders of the British Minister to provide for," and perhaps, with equal truth, he might have added, "will be easily transferred to the shoulders of a patient people, who have been so little burthened during

the last seven years of that gentleman's administration." If Lord C. however be not better acquainted with the finances of *Ireland* than he appears to be with *Great Britain* his countrymen will have no great cause to trust in the consolation which he offers them. It is difficult to imagine from what source he derived his information when he stated the annual interest of the present debt of *Great Britain* to be only *ten millions*. Had he consulted the resolutions of the English House of Commons, in July last, he would have found, even from these documents, that it exceeded *nineteen millions*, exclusive of the interest on Exchequer Bills, on money advanced by the Bank, &c. which raised it almost to twenty millions, or to *double* the sum which he states it to be. It is possible that his Lordship may have taken his account from the report of the Committee of Finance in 1791, when the interest of the debt did indeed amount very nearly to the sum which he mentions; and as he seems to believe that *Great Britain* has raised a large proportion of her war-expences within the year, he may be led to conclude that she had made little or no addition to her debts by the "just and necessary war" in which she is now engaged. In what manner "the services of each year have been provided for, within the year," will be best understood by considering that in the last three years they have so far exceeded the extraordinary supplies as to entail a debt of *fifty six millions* in the *three per cents*, which will require a continuance of those very supplies for eight or ten years at least, after the termination of the war, should that even immediately succeed the present campaign. But were the whole of that debt annihilated at this moment, the present war will still have accumulated a permanent debt of more than 220 millions, and in consequence have rendered the future years of peace more expensive than any former year of war, supposing even the whole supplies to have been raised within the year.

With such an imperfect knowledge of the *British* finances, combined with a knowledge equally imperfect of common arithmetic, it is not to be expected that Lord C. should be very accurate either in his arguments or his deductions on this subject. Hence, in attempting to prove that the *Irish* will be exonerated from one million of their taxes, he appears to be equally incorrect both in his surmises and his conclusions. In order, however, that a just idea may be formed of his Lordship's method of reasoning, it will be necessary to transcribe

* See Monthly Magazine for November last.

transcribe the whole passage in which he has endeavoured to demonstrate the truth of this assertion.

" The peace-establishment of Great Britain, (exclusive of interest for debt) was	5,800,000
" That of Ireland	1,012,000
" In a proportion of $5\frac{1}{2}$ to one."	
" The war-establishment of Great Britain - - -	27,000,000
" Of Ireland - - -	3,076,000
" almost nine to one. Taking a mean between these proportions it was $8\frac{1}{2}$ to one. The proportion of years of peace to those of war, during the present century had been six years of peace to one of war, which produced a farther mean of $7\frac{1}{2}$ to one. Nearly this was the proportion now proposed, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to one.	
" To shew the operation of this proportion, his lordship stated the total expenditure of Great Britain last year at - -	32,700,000
" That of Ireland - - -	5,439,000

" Total (British Money) 38,139,000

" According to the proportion of $7\frac{1}{2}$ to the expenditure of Great Britain, would have been	33,699,000
" Of Ireland - - -	4,442,000

" making a *saving* to the country on the actual expence of nearly one million sterling, which million will, in effect, be thrown upon the shoulders of the *British* Minister to provide for, instead of giving him any financial advantage by the proposed Union." (Page 26).

The peace-establishment of Great Britain, as given in this passage, agrees neither with the resolutions of the English House of Commons in July last, nor with the Report of Committee of Finance in 1791, nor even with the conjectures of that Committee when they took upon themselves to prophesy the future annual expenditure of the country. Compared with the two first, it falls short of the actual expenditure, after every deduction for temporary charges, by more than £400,000 *per annum*. Compared with the last, it exceeds the estimated expenditure by more than £150,000 *per annum*: consequently it is supported neither by experience nor hypothesis. The war-establishment in both countries becomes every year more enormous, and therefore it is not easy to discover from what documents, or by what process, [an expenditure always increasing has been ascertained to be fixed and invariable. But what is still more surprising, this very expenditure again, so far from continuing invariable, is represented in the

very same page to have increased considerably; and conclusions are drawn from this latter statement diametrically opposite to those which might have been drawn from the former one. Thus; the amount of the whole expenditure of Great Britain, according to the first statement is said to be £32,800,000, and of Ireland to be £4,088,000. In the second it is said to be in each country £32,700,000 and £5,439,000 respectively. By taking the proportion between these two latter sums, Lord C. finds, that as Great Britain is to bear the burthen of $7\frac{1}{2}$ parts, while Ireland is to bear that of only one part of the expence, the former will have to pay in future £33,699,000, and the latter only £4,442,000, or nearly one million less than her usual expenditure. But if he had taken the proportion between the two expenditures in his first statement, he would have found that Great Britain, instead of paying £32,800,000, would in future have only to pay £32,548,000, while Ireland, instead of paying £4,088,000, would have to pay £4,340,000; " making a *loss* to the country on the actual expence of more than £250,000 sterling, which sum will, in effect, be thrown on the shoulders of the *Irish* Minister to provide for, instead of giving him any financial advantage by the proposed Union."

This is certainly a very ingenious method of stating accounts, and well adapted to the purposes of any Minister, whether he contend for the interests of Great Britain or of Ireland, as it furnishes him with arguments equally conclusive, by which he may prove the financial effects of the Union to be favourable or injurious to either country.

" The peace-establishment of Great Britain to that of Ireland, is here said to be in the proportion of $5\frac{1}{2}$ to one; the war-establishment in the proportion of nine to one;" and, therefore, the mean between these two proportions is said to be "as $8\frac{1}{2}$ to one."—The reader, I believe, will be puzzled to find out by what new rule in arithmetic this mean has been determined. It certainly is neither an *arithmetical*, nor *geometrical* mean, and therefore may possibly be an *Irish* mean; which, depending on the peculiar idiom of his country, must be left for the inventor's own explanation. Indeed, one mistake follows another in such quick succession, throughout the whole of this extraordinary passage, that it is hardly possible to discover in it an accurate statement or expression. Having by one erroneous operation determined the expenditure of the

two countries to be as $8\frac{1}{2}$ to one, he finds by another operation equally erroneous, that this expenditure is as $7\frac{1}{4}$ to one. Admitting, for a moment, the *historical* part of the assertion on which this proportion is founded, let us see how well the *arithmetical* part of it agrees with the truth. If £.5,800,000 (the peace-establishment) be multiplied into 6 (or the years of peace) and the product be added to £.27,000,000 (or one year's war-establishment) we have £.61,800,000 for the whole money, which, on an average, has been expended by Great Britain in peace and war during the term of seven years. In like manner, £.1,012,000 multiplied into 6, and added to £.3,076,000 will give £.9,148,000, for the whole money expended by Ireland during the same period; and the "farther mean" above-mentioned, will therefore, instead of " $7\frac{1}{4}$ to one," be as 61,800,000 to 9,148,000, or as $6\frac{3}{4}$ to one.

Excepting, however, the unparalleled profusion of the last seven years, it is no more true, that the war-establishment in this country amounted on an average to £.27,000,000, or even to £.15,000,000, than it is true, "that the years of peace in the present century have been *six* times more numerous than those of war."—Happy, indeed, would it have been for Great Britain, had her tranquillity been so little disturbed! Had the ravages of war spread desolation and ruin among her resources, during 14 years only of this century, the prodigality and extravagance in former times must have equalled, or even exceeded, that of the last seven years, to have loaded her with her present burthens. But as the noble secretary's time is no doubt employed much more to the benefit of the public, than in studying arithmetic, or in reading the history of his country, it is no wonder that he should be inaccurate in his information on these subjects; and, in consequence, commit a few mistakes in attempting to combine numbers and proportions with the events of a whole century. In order, however, to give some idea of the *degree* in which he has erred in his statements and computations, it will be sufficient to observe, that "in 1701, King William died, after having formed an alliance on the continent, which involved this country in a war with France in 1702, which was not concluded till the year 1712;—that, in consequence of the quadruple alliance of George the 1st, a war broke out with Spain in 1726, which ended in 1729; that a trifling dispute about cutting logwood in America induced King

George the 2d, in 1739, to declare war against Spain; and in 1745, against her ally, the kingdom of France, which terminated, without settling the original dispute, in the year 1748; that in 1755, we were engaged in another war, which commenced (as Voltaire observes) about a few acres of snow in North America, but which extended itself over *one half* the globe, and was not concluded before the year 1762; that the resistance of the American colonies involved us in a war with them in 1775, with the French in 1778, with the Spaniards in 1779, and with the Dutch in 1780; which, having established the independence of the American states, was succeeded by a general peace in 1783; and that in 1793, we plunged into a war with France, the object of which remains hitherto undefined; but which, after having been continued for seven years, presents at this moment neither the hope nor the prospect of a termination."

These different wars comprize a term of more than 40 years, exclusive of the Dutch armament in 1787, the Spanish armament in 1790, and the Russian armament in 1791. It appears therefore, that, instead of being only "one in six," the years of war have been nearly *equal* to those of peace.

There is, indeed, but little to solace humanity in the retrospect of our history, from the commencement of the present century. The same disgusting scenes of carnage and profusion are perpetually recurring, and the broken intervals of peace seem to have no other effect, than to give greater strength and energy to the repetition of them. The millions of money which have been squandered, and the myriads of lives which have been sacrificed, when considered in conjunction with the *objects* of those wars, will afford a melancholy proof to posterity of the *barbarism* of the present age. But I feel no disposition to enlarge on this subject, more especially as it has already been so well explained in an admirable work lately published, which does equal honour to the abilities and the principles of its author.—In his "View of the causes and consequences of English wars," Mr. Robinson has described so accurately, and at the same time so energetically, the true sources from which all those wars have originated, that it is impossible to peruse the account without conviction, or to reflect upon it without execrating the avarice, the ambition, and the folly, which have entailed so much distress and misery on this country.

We have hitherto been led to believe, that the expenditure and consequently the increase

increase of the public debt in Great Britain, especially of late years, have never been exceeded or even equalled in any other country. But according to Lord C. the rapidity with which Ireland increases her debt is so much greater, as even to afford a strong argument in favour of her uniting with this kingdom; in the hope, no doubt, that her former habits of extravagance may be checked and corrected by the example of British economy! "To shew (it is said) how much more rapidly Ireland, as a separate kingdom, incurred debt than Great Britain, at the commencement of the war the debt of Great Britain was to Ireland as 26 to one, now it is 13 to one." The English debt amounted in 1792 to £.240,000,000 nearly; and if the Irish debt was in the proportion of one to 26, it must then have been £.9,000,000. At the present time the English debt has increased to 480 millions nearly; the Irish debt, therefore, being now as one to 13, must have increased to 37 millions, so that the addition to the one has been 240 millions, and to the other 28 millions. But if the extravagance of Great Britain had kept pace with that of Ireland, instead of 240 millions, the present war, according to Lord C., must have added to her former debt above 728 millions; and therefore her minister deserves the highest praise, who, during seven years of his administration, has only *doubled* the debt which his predecessors had accumulated in a century. But whatever may be thought of the minister's *frugality*, none can surely commend his *prudence* in courting a partnership with a spendthrift, who is neither ashamed to own his extravagance, nor the ruin of his affairs which has been the consequence of it.

" The charge of the Irish debt (is stated to be) -	1,400,000
" The peace establishment -	1,500,000

making together the sum of £.2,900,000, to defray which there is but £.2,300,000, leaving an annual deficiency of £.600,000, besides the addition every year of war of £.250,000 for payment of interest on loans." (page 28.)—This is truly a hopeful prospect; and as the burthen is to be thrown on "the shoulders of the British minister," or rather, I believe, on the shoulders of the British people, his lordship may well expostulate with his countrymen, against "being led by wild and senseless clamor, to reject such advantages without discussion."—From every appearance the British minister, on his part, will have no occasion either to soothe or to ex-

postulate. The advantages promised by Lord C. will probably be *conferred* much more readily than they seem to be *accepted*. But if, in his turn, Mr. Pitt should find it necessary to prove, that "Great Britain will be a *gainer* by the Union," he need only refer to the financial part of this speech, where a happy mixture of error and contradiction will furnish him with arguments equally satisfactory on any side of the question.

London, April 12, 1800.

M. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY of ASTRONOMY for the YEAR 1799. By JEROME LALANDE.
(Continued from p. 253.)

THE tables of Mars are those which are most deficient. LEFRANCAIS, therefore, has been employed on them for some months. He has calculated all the oppositions and quadratures hitherto observed with accuracy, and the result will be tables more accurate than any ever yet given, in which there will be only a few seconds of uncertainty. BURCKHARDT has calculated the perturbations of Mars by the action of Jupiter and the earth, which Schubert and Oriani had before calculated, and without which we could not have hoped to carry our tables to that degree of perfection.

The collection of observations made at Greenwich, by the celebrated Bradley and his assistants between 1750 and 1762, has appeared in England, but I have not been able to procure it at present.

Miss HERSCHEL has published a volume on the stars, not of observations, but researches respecting the grand British catalogue of Flamsteed, and the observations of that celebrated astronomer; where she has found 500 stars which are not in the catalogue, as she has found many in the catalogue which are not in the observations.

KRAMP, Professor at Cologne, has published an analysis of astronomical refractions, in which he has been able to determine the refraction accurately and algebraically, without employing any hypothesis or approximation. This work leads us one step farther into this difficult part of astronomy. It was proclaimed, with the other important works of the year 7, at the last exhibition at the Museum.

The academy of Stockholm has sent M. SWANBERG to Lapland to find out the stations which served in 1736 for measuring a degree under the polar circle. He employed himself only in discovering their local situation; but, he says, he found

two minutes error in the reduction of the stations to the horizon, which might have arisen from some defect in the instruments, or from terrestrial refraction. I have been informed in a letter from Sweden, that Maupertuis proposed to recommence the measurement at his own expence. This proves that he was not entirely satisfied with the result, which differs considerably from many other degrees that have been measured. The local inequalities of the ground, however, may have been the cause of this discordance.

DEFORTIA, as well skilled in Greek as in geometry, has made a new translation, with learned notes, of the book of Aristarchus of Samos, respecting the distance of the sun and the moon, collated with ten other manuscripts. This celebrated work contains the noblest idea ever formed respecting the manner of finding the distance of the sun from the earth: an idea which, in my opinion, surpasses all those ever entertained by the greatest astronomers. I gave some account of it in the *Journal des Savans* for 1797, of which only twelve sheets were published between the 5th of January and the 20th of August.

The Nautical Almanack for 1803 has been transmitted to us by the care of Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, to whom we owe this public testimony, that since the commencement of the war he has maintained the intercourse of the sciences. His name, his credit, and his fortune, enabled him to overcome all obstacles, and to remove every political impediment; for we have asked nothing from him which he has not taken the earliest opportunity of granting. The Minister of the Marine renders the same testimony, and acknowledges the favours he has received from Sir Joseph Banks.

Five volumes of the Asiatic Researches have been published at London. They contain a great many observations made by the English in different parts of India; together with memoirs on the Indian astronomy, the lunar year, and the worship of the Indians.

Baron Humboldt has gone to Mexico with instruments and a chronometer by Berthoud, and we hope to receive from him interesting observations respecting the geography of a country almost unknown. He will employ himself also on natural history, a subject with which he is well acquainted.

C. Nouet published in the *Decade du* MONTHLY MAG. NO. 58.

Caire several observations made in Egypt; and General Bonaparte has caused them to be reprinted at Paris by Didot. C. Nouet informed me in a letter, that he was going to proceed up the Nile as far as the tropic, where the famous wells of Syené are situated, and where no shadow is observed in the day of the solstice. We shall therefore have a real geography, accompanied with other observations of those famous countries which gave birth to astronomy, and where it has been forgotten for 2000 years.

C. Castéra has given us, in two volumes, 8vo. a translation of the curious Travels of Mungo Park into the interior parts of Africa; and we at length know the real direction of the Senegal and the Niger, of which, after six months' research, I made only one river in my Memoir on Africa, printed among those of the Academy of Sciences for 1790, the last volume of that collection.

C. Montucla has given a new edition of his History of the Mathematics, enlarged by one-half, and in which astronomy occupies a considerable place.

In the National Library there has been found a manuscript on Optics by Ptolemy, which was supposed to have been lost. It is a Latin translation from the Arabic. C. Caussin, by whom it was found, proposes to make known this valuable manuscript.

M. Bode has sent us from Berlin the remainder of his large and beautiful charts which represent the heavens. The great number of stars with which I furnished him, gave me a right to new constellations. To fill up the vacant spaces, he had put thirty-three animals in the heavens; and I have added a thirty-fourth, viz. the cat, on account of that charming poem, of which Desherbiers has published some fragments. This new constellation of the Cat is between Hydra and the Ship. It has been already engraved in Germany, and will be inserted in M. Bode's new Celestial Atlas, of which he has published twelve sheets.

M. Hobert and Ideler, of Berlin, have published Logarithmic Tables for the decimal sines, which will facilitate astronomical calculations, until the more extensive tables, which C. Prony caused to be calculated at the *Bureau du Cadastre*, and which began to be printed some years ago, are finished.

The stereotype edition of Logarithmic Tables, published four years ago by Didot and Callet, which ought at length to be

free from all faults, has been corrected on the plates, and there is reason to think that they approach very near to perfection.

We wanted also small portable tables, and these C. Didot has undertaken. I have begun an edition of Logarithms carried to six decimal places, like those given by myself and Lacaille in 1760, which were published by Marie in 1768, and reprinted four times afterwards, but still with more faults than the first time. We at length, however, have a permanent edition, which it will not be necessary to reprint every ten years with more errors than those before discovered.

M. Bogdanich, assistant at the observatory of Buda, has made, in several cities of Croatia, observations of great importance to geography.

The Geographical Ephemerides of M. Von Zach, which appear every month, have continued to establish a valuable correspondence between the astronomers of Germany and those of the rest of Europe; but this work seems to have done more by procuring to astronomers new amateurs and new assistants in regard to observations and calculations; such as Colonel Le Coq, of Minden, in Prussia; M. Felgenhauer, at Reichenbach, near Schweidnitz, where he has established an observatory furnished with excellent instruments; M. Behrnauer, at Budissin or Bautzen, in Lusatia; M. Grillo, at Wettin, in the duchy of Magdeburg; and M. Gauss, at Brunswick, a young man who shews great taste and zeal for astronomy, and who has made useful calculations.

In Russia, two officers of the navy have been sent to determine the position of various points on the White and Frozen Seas. The President of the Academy, Baron de Nicolay, a German from Strasburg, and a poet, seems to be interested in this undertaking.

The beautiful instruments of Megnié, among which are an azimuth quadrant, have been purchased by C. Lubbert, of Hamburg, and he has given me some hopes that he will establish an observatory, where they may be rendered useful. The Senate of Hamburg having resolved to cause a correct map of its territory to be made, M. Horner has set out from Gotha, where he laboured in the observatory, and has gone to Hamburgh.

The Duke of Gotha has purchased new instruments for his beautiful observatory; and M. Von Zach continues the printing of a valuable work, in two volumes, quar-

to, on the stars, which will soon appear.

In the Batavian Republic, C. Calkoen has gone to take possession of the observatory of Leyden, and has left that of Amsterdam to C. Keyser; but we have received no observations except from C. Dutenhove at Utrecht. The last mentioned astronomer has caused to be printed the *Cosmologic Letters* of Lambert, translated by C. Darquier.

A grand telescope of twenty-five feet has been constructed by Dr. Herschel for Spain; it costs 175,000 francs, (above 7000*l.* sterling); but there is no observatory at Madrid; that of Buen-retiro is not yet finished. The minister, Florida Blanca, had much at heart a museum and observatory, but the architect finished neither of them. When the war broke out, the minister was dismissed, and astronomy in Spain has remained in its former state of torpor. There is so little money in that country, that it is difficult to find enough to defray the smallest expences. But the Minister Durquijo seems to be much disposed in favour of astronomy, and, in the mean time, has enabled M. Chaix to make useful observations. I have thanked him in the name of astronomy, and he returned such an answer as increases my hopes.

M. Chaix has been charged in Spain with a calculation on measures; and we have sent him from Paris an account of what was done by Borda, Méchain, and Cassini, in regard to the measure of the pendulum, which in 1792 was found to be 36 inches 8 lines 60 at 10 deg. which is the mean heat at Paris. This supposes the pendulum in vacuo reduced to very small arcs.

We learn from the Jena Journal that the first volume of the *Memoirs* of the Academy of Lisbon was published in 1797; it begins at 1780. It contains observations made at Lisbon by M. Custodio Gomes de Villasboas, and M. Ciera; by M. Ceruti at Carthagen, and by M. Dorta and Barbosa at Rio-Janeiro; meteorological observations made at Rio-Janeiro; observations of the satellites, made at Mafra; an eulogy of d'Alembert, by M. Stockler; but this eulogy has excited persecution against the author, in a country where the anti-philosophical tribunal still calls itself the Holy Inquisition.

An able artist at Florence, named Gori, has divided, with great ingenuity, a quadrant belonging to the observatory of P. Ximenes,

Ximenez, occupied by the Scolopies, and which had originally been very ill divided. We may hope, therefore, for some observations from Tuscany.

The revolution of Naples has made that capital, the position of which was not accurately known, an object of attention. M. Cassella sent me several observations of eclipses, which I have calculated; and I have found the distance of Naples from the meridian of Paris, by the mean of 7 results, to be 47 minutes 49 seconds.

The labours of M. Piazzi, of Palermo, must have been interrupted this year by calamity and misfortunes; for I have received no letter from the beautiful observatory and the able astronomer of Palermo.

A Roman citizen has come to reinforce astronomy in France. Ciccolini requested leave to lodge in the College of France, in order to observe and make calculations along with us. He has displayed in this situation as much zeal as ability; and we are indebted to him for the calculation of eclipses of the sun observed in this century, of which there had before been no results. He has assisted us also to calculate a part of our immense collection of stars.

I announced last year that Cassini seemed disposed to tread in the steps of his ancestors. His father, who quitted the observatory at the fatal period of 1793, has announced his intention of residing at Paris; and the Institute has elected him a second time to a place in the department of astronomy, vacant by the death of Lemonnier.

Sorlin has joined us, and is calculating the longitudes, latitudes, and angles of position for six hundred stars, which form the fundamental catalogue of the principal stars, which C. Le Français is publishing in the *Connaissance des Temps*, and which he has for several years been bringing to perfection. C. Sorlin has calculated also a new table of the spheroidal degrees according to the dimensions we have adopted.

Mongin has calculated the profections of the 1500 stars in the *Connaissance des Temps* for the year 7, in hundredths and seconds; and he is calculating for 1800 and 1900, the profections of the 600 stars of the fundamental catalogue.

Bernier, of Montauban, has sent us calculations of observations of Mercury and Venus, made by Duc-la-Chapelle.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of GEORGE WASHINGTON, LATE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

[Continued from p. 170.]

DURING the turbulent period of the French revolution, Washington was re-elected to the office of the Presidency of the United States, which he held from April 1789, till September 1796. Probably no magistrate of any commonwealth, ancient or modern, ever occupied a place so painful and perilous. Certainly no man was ever called upon so often to sacrifice his virtuous feelings (he had no other sacrifices to make) to his public duty. Two circumstances of this sort deserve to be particularly noticed. In the spring of 1794, he sent an ambassador to Paris with credentials, addressed to his "Dear friends the citizens composing the Committee of Public Safety of the French Republic," whom he prays God "to take under his holy protection." Fortunately the American ambassador was spared the humiliation of presenting his credentials to these bloody tyrants. Their power was

subverted, and a few of them had suffered the punishment of their crimes, which no punishment could expiate, before his arrival at Paris. The dignity of the nature of man was not so degraded, as that the ambassador of the most respectable republic in the world should be presented to ruffians and assassins, who had the incredible effrontery to call their tyranny by the profaned name of republic. But historians who relate heroic sacrifices of feeling to duty, when they tell us, that Brutus thought himself obliged to condemn his son to death, will not forget to add, that Washington was compelled to call Rober-spierre "his friend!" In the contemplation of such scenes good men for a moment forget their deliberate opinions, and are led to curse civil government itself with all the severe duties which it imposes, and all the cruel sacrifices which it demands.

Another struggle of feeling and duty Washington had to encounter, when he was compelled to suppress the insurrection in the western counties of Pennsylvania by force of arms. But here he had a consolation

lation. The exercise of mercy consoled his mind for the necessity of having recourse to arms. Never was there a revolt quelled with so little blood. Scarcely ever was the basest dastard so tender of his own life, as this virtuous man was of the lives of his fellow-citizens. The value of his clemency is enhanced by recollecting, that he was neither without provocations to severity, nor without pretexts for it. His character and his office had been reviled in a manner almost unexampled among civilized nations.—His authority had been insulted.—His safety had been threatened. Of his personal and political enemies some might, perhaps, have been suspected of having instigated the insurrection; a greater number were thought to wish well to it; and very few shewed much zeal to suppress it. *Is habitus animorum fuit, ut pessimum facinus auderent pauci, plures vellent, omnes paterentur.* But neither resentment, nor fear, nor even policy itself, could extinguish the humanity of Washington. This seems to have been the only sacrifice which he was incapable of making to the interest of his country.

Throughout the whole course of his second presidency, the danger of America was great and imminent almost beyond example. The spirit of change indeed, at that period, shook all nations. But in other countries, it had to encounter ancient and solidly established power. It had to tear up by the roots long habits of attachment in some nations for their government, of awe in others, of acquiescence and submission in all. But in America the government was new and weak. The people had scarce time to recover from the ideas and feelings of a recent civil war. In other countries the volcanic force must be of power to blow up the mountains, and to convulse the continents that held it down, before it could escape from the deep caverns in which it was imprisoned:—in America it was covered only by the ashes of a late convulsion, or at most by a little thin soil, the produce of a few years' quiet.

To these difficulties were added others, which, if duly weighed, will perhaps dispose us to consider the preservation of America from confusion under the government of Washington, by means so mild, and apparently so inadequate, as either one of the greatest master pieces of civil prudence that ever distinguished an administration, or one of the most fortunate accidents that ever beset a state. To those who may represent it as mere good for-

tune, we may answer with FONTENELLE, who, when somebody congratulated him on the good fortune of his friend Lamotte, in the success of his tragedy of "Inez de Castro," answered—"Oui; mais c'est une FORTUNE qui n'arrive jamais aux sots." —The names of liberty and republic were so naturally and justly dear to the Americans, that, far from its being difficult to range them under any banners on which these words were inscribed, it was very far indeed from being easy to persuade them, that such sounds could represent any thing but justice, benevolence, and happiness. The government of America had none of those prejudices to employ, which in every other country were used with success to enflame the people against the French revolution. They had, on the contrary, to contend with the prejudices of their people in the most moderate precautions against internal confusion, in the most measured and guarded resistance to the unparalleled insults and enormous encroachments of France. Without zealous support from the people, the American government was impotent. It required a considerable time, and it cost an arduous and dubious struggle, to direct the popular spirit against a sister republic, established among a people to whose aid the Americans ascribed the establishment of their independence. It is probable, indeed, that no policy could have produced this effect, unless it had been powerfully aided by the crimes of the French government, which have proved the strongest allies of all established governments; which have produced such a general disposition to submit to any known tyranny, rather than rush into all the unknown and undefinable evils of civil confusion, with the horrible train of new and monstrous tyrannies of which it is usually the forerunner. But with what justice soever some governments may be accused of having engrafted servility on the rational and generous horror of their subjects against the atrocities of the French revolution, most certain it is, that the administration of Washington cannot be charged with having so perverted such a just and noble sentiment. He employed it for the most honest and praiseworthy purposes; to preserve the internal quiet of his country; to assert the dignity, and to maintain the rights, of the commonwealth which he governed, against foreign enemies. He avoided war without incurring the imputation of pusillanimity. He cherished the detestation of Americans for anarchy, without weakening the spirit of liberty;

liberty; and he maintained, and even consolidated, the authority of government, without abridging the privileges of the people.

Among the many examples of change and vicissitude in political connexion, which are amusing from their singularity, and which would be most useful if they were received as lessons of moderation by contending parties; there is none, perhaps, more remarkable, than that which may be observed in the life of General Washington. In 1776, he was considered in England as a proscribed rebel. In 1796, he was regarded as the leader of the * English party in America. In 1776, his destruction was thought the only means of preserving America to Great Britain. In 1796, his authority was thought the principal security against her falling under the yoke of France. In 1776, he looked to the aid of France, as his only hope of guarding the liberties of America against England. In 1796, he must have considered the power of Great Britain as one main barrier of the safety of America against France. Never, perhaps, did twenty years in the life of any individual, produce so striking and so important a change. But there was no inconsistency in his character. There was no change in his *principles* or *objects*. There was a great change of *circumstances* which required a correspondent variety in the *means* to be employed for the attainment of his objects, in the aid to be sought, the connexions to be cultivated, the measures to be adopted for giving effect to his principles. Means, plans, and connections, must always vary with the infinite variety in the situations of men and of states. But the principles of public virtue, which were the principles of Washington, are immortal and unchangeable. A good man always desires the liberty and happiness of his country, and, as far as possible, of the whole human race. But a wise man varies his means according to the changing circumstances of the world, to secure the attainment of the same end. There would be no more real consistency in the opposite conduct, than if a man were to continue the same precautions

* It is far from our intention to insinuate, that Washington either was or could be the partizan of any foreign government. But as the violent *democratic* party became more or less connected with France, so those who struggled for the preservation of the government, became naturally in some degree partial to Great Britain, and were often called, especially by their opponents, the English party.

against being frost-bitten at Bencoolen, which he had found necessary in Greenland; or employ the same anxious care to save himself from a *coup de soleil* in Canada, which might have been very prudent in Bengal.

The resignation of Washington in 1796, is one of those measures of his life in which his patriotism and prudence seem the most eminently conspicuous. Nothing was more certain than his re-election, if he had thought it wise to offer himself as a candidate. In that unsettled state of public affairs, it might at first sight appear, that the man of most influence and weight in America ought to have remained at the helm. The conduct which he pursued was, certainly, however the most wise. All the enemies, and many of the friends, of the American government believed, that it had a severe trial to encounter, when the aid of Washington's character should be withdrawn from its executive government. Many apprehended, that it had scarce vigour enough to survive the experiment. And, if the trial had been delayed till the death of Washington, the event might perhaps have been more doubtful. It was necessary, that so critical an experiment should be performed under his eye. It was fit that the Americans should have an example of a quiet election and a prosperous administration, apparently independent of the personal influence of the great founder of their liberty, though, in reality, supported by the whole strength of his character. It was fit, that the world should see that the American government *was able to move by itself*; but it was also fit, that so hazardous a trial should be made while that guardian wisdom was at hand, which could guide and help its movements. The election of the first successor of Washington was the most critical event in the history of the infant republic, and the example was likely to be of great and lasting importance. America and her friends, after the happy issue of this trial, may with confidence expect, that a government which has stood such a test, will maintain itself against all future shocks; and that a people with such an example before them, will so exercise their great and hazardous right of electing a first magistrate, as to preserve the quiet of their country and the protecting power of the laws. In that case their fortune will be the more admirable, because we have no authority from the experience of past times to expect such a degree of prudence, moderation, and equanimity in any great community, as to make

make it safe for themselves to be entrusted with that magnificent, but dangerous and generally fatal, privilege. If these happy consequences ensue, America will have as much reason to be grateful to Washington for the seasonable resignation of his authority, as for its wise and honest exertion.

When he resigned his presidency, he published a valedictory address to his countrymen, as he had before done when he quitted the command of the army in 1783. In these compositions, the whole heart and soul of Washington are laid open. Other state-papers have, perhaps, shewn more spirit and dignity, more eloquence, greater force of genius, and a more enlarged comprehension of mind. But none ever displayed more simplicity and ingenuousness, more moderation and sobriety, more good sense, more prudence, more honesty, more earnest affection for his country and for mankind, more profound reverence for virtue and religion; more ardent wishes for the happiness of his fellow-creatures, and more just and rational views of the means which alone can effectually promote that happiness. It is difficult for any human composition to shew more clearly a well disciplined understanding and a pure heart.

From his resignation till the month of July 1798, he lived in retirement at Mount Vernon. At this latter period, it became necessary for the United States to arm. They had endured with a patience, of which there is no example in the history of states, all the contumely and wrong which successive administrations in France had heaped upon them. Their ships were every where captured, their ministers were detained in a sort of imprisonment at Paris; while incendiaries, clothed in the sacred character of ambassadors, scattered over their peaceful provinces the fire-brands of sedition and civil war. An offer was made to terminate this long course of injustice, for a bribe to the French ministers.—This offer was made by persons who *appeared* to be in the confidence of M. Talleyrand, who *professed* to act by his authority; who have been since, indeed, disavowed by him; but who never will be believed not to have been his agents, till he convicts them of imposture by legal evidence, and procures them to be punished for so abominable a fraud.

The United States resolved to arm by land and sea. The command of the army was bestowed on General Washington; which he accepted, because he was convinced, that "every thing we hold dear

and sacred was seriously threatened *," though he had flattered himself, "that he had quitted for ever the boundless field of public action, incessant trouble and high responsibility, in which he had long acted so conspicuous a part." In this office he continued during the short period of his life which still remained.—On Thursday the 12th December 1799, he was seized with an inflammation in his throat, which became considerably worse the next day; and of which, notwithstanding the efforts of his physicians, he died on Saturday the 14th of December 1799, in the 68th year of his age, and in the 23d year of the independence of the United States, of which he may be considered as the founder. The same calmness, simplicity and regularity, which had uniformly marked his demeanor, did not forsake him in his dying moments. He saw the approaches of death without fear:—he met them without parade.—Even the perfectly well-ordered state of the most minute particulars of his private business, bore the stamp of that constant authority of prudence and practical reason over his actions, which was a distinguishing feature of his character. He died with those sentiments of piety, which had given vigour and consistency to his virtue, and adorned every part of his blameless and illustrious life.

His will, which has been published since his death, is, like all his compositions, characteristic of his mind. It has been very well observed by a writer of genius, in a Daily Paper, that those dispositions of the will which regard the future emancipation of the slaves are peculiarly deserving of attention. A commentary on that part of the will would, perhaps, be the best system of rules for rational reform, that has ever been given to the world. The generous and just determination to emancipate the slaves, combined with the sacred regard for law in its harshest regulations, and property in its most odious form; the tender and provident solicitude for the emancipated slaves themselves, for the education of the young, and the support of the infirm; every thing in short indicates that union of benevolence and prudence which constitutes the true character of a REFORMER, and which distinguishes him from those restless and fierce disturbers of the world, who usurp the name of Reformers, and bring lasting discredit on the cause of reformation. The reforms of which Washington has furnished so beautiful a model in miniature,

* See his Letter of Acceptance.

are those in which the heart is warm, and the head cool; in which the Reformer not only earnestly desires to do good, but deeply considers the best manner of doing it; in which he pursues his generous end with ardour, but examines with the utmost caution and deliberation the most effectual and the safest means of attaining it; in which he takes a large view of all the relations and tendencies of the change which he is about to introduce, of all its direct and indirect consequences; and guards his reform by every security that human prudence can devise, against any possibility of injury, either from the act or the example, to the rights or the happiness of any human being.

But to return from this digression: it is sufficient to say, that these dispositions of Washington's will bear the mark of his pure, temperate, and sedate character, which was not only free from the gross vices of sordid avarice and selfish ambition, but from the more refined and better disguised, though equally pernicious, vices of inordinate zeal even for good, of a violent passion for glory; in which there was nothing disorderly, nothing precipitate, nothing excessive, nothing ostentatious, of which usefulness was the object, and good sense the guide, and of which the grandeur arises only from the magnitude of the benefits which he conferred on his country. His character is surrounded with no glare. — There is little in it to dazzle. It has nothing to gratify those, who relish only that irregular and monstrous greatness, which fascinates the vulgar of all ranks and in all times. But those whose moral taste is more pure, will always admire in George Washington the nearest approach to uniform propriety, and perfect blamelessness, which has ever been attained by man, or which is perhaps compatible with the condition of humanity.

This imperfect sketch is necessarily defective in those interesting details of private life, which are the most important, as well as the most delightful part, of biography; with which the countrymen and friends of General Washington, will, we hope, in due time favour the public. The writer has endeavoured to express his reverence for an almost spotless character. He is conscious of his own inability to infuse his feelings into his language; and he concludes with an earnest prayer, that, as the examples of the *heroes of ambition* have unfortunately found so many imitators, so the example of the *HERO OF VIRTUE* may not be altogether barren!

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE of the newly elected POPE, PIUS the VIIth.

(Communicated by an Italian Gentleman.)

PIUS the VIIth, whose secular name was Gregory Barnabas Chiaramonte, was born in the year 1742, in the small town of Cesena, in Romagna, already honoured by the birth of his immediate predecessor, the late Pius the VIth. He was also, like him, descended from a noble but reduced family; his father had the title of *Count*; and his ancestors, although settled in Italy, and ranked in the Ceseate nobility for many centuries past, were accounted of a French extraction, and supposed to have come from the town of *Clermont*, in Auvergne, whence the Italian name *Chiaramonte* was derived.

His holiness evinced, from his earliest years, a sober and a sedate mind, an uncommon diligence in studies, and a degree of prudence much superior to what can generally be expected from a young people of a tender age. His friends, therefore, were not long in concluding from such dispositions, that a quiet, retired, and contemplative life would be suitable to him; and resolved of course, that he should take the religious habit in a monastic order competent to his rank. Accordingly he was, in his 16th year, received into the Benedictine; an order which, from its very foundation, has been, in Italy at least, the exclusive sanctuary of the highest nobility; and, very often, the asylum of princes and kings disappointed in the world.

The career of Chiaramonte, in the claustral dignities, was neither rapid, nor brilliant; but, what is perhaps better, regular, rational, and analogous to his character. No sooner had he become a priest, than he was by his superiors summoned to Rome, for the purpose of taking his residence in the large convent of St. Paul, in that metropolis, accounted the richest Benedictine community in the Papal dominions; and known, in all Europe, for being contiguous and subservient to the famous Basilic of the same name. There he was for several years, *maestro de' novizi*, (instructor of novices); next, *lettore teologo* (professor of divinity); and, when near 40, *P. Abate* (abbot), a conspicuous and independent dignity, and the highest preferment ever to be hoped by a Benedictine; as, according to a standing and unalterable article of their constitution, there cannot exist either a general of the order, or any other chief above the abbots.

His holiness's conduct, whilst abbot of St.

St. Paul, was such as had been predicted by those who were acquainted with his character; an inflexible supporter of the monastic discipline, and, at the same time, an accomplished gentleman in mildness, affability, and politeness. It was usual for him to spend the whole winter in the convent of St. Paul, and the remainder of the year in that of St. Callisto, in Trastevere; as the former place, owing to the stagnation of waters in the Tyber, was unwholesome and dangerous in summer time. His holiness's income, as abbot, was full 5000 Roman crowns (1000l. sterling), of which the greatest part he bestowed in acts of charity, chiefly directed to relieve honest families in distress.

It has already been observed that real and eminent merit, howsoever it may be concealed in the recesses of obscurity, or wrapped in the veil of modesty, cannot fail at length to transpire and attract the public notice. The abbot Chiaramonte, quite unexpectedly, was, by the late Pope, his countryman, appointed bishop of Tivoli, in the neighbourhood of Rome! This election did certainly great honour to Pius the VIth; as it proved how sagacious he was in discovering, and forward in promoting, a worthy clergyman out of the circle of an ambitious court; as to the candidate himself, however, it must, we venture to say, have been utterly indifferent. For, except the honour of belonging actually to the secular hierarchy of the Roman clergy, and the vanity, if he had any, of being *è claustris in aulam revocatus*, he was rather a loser through the promotion. The bishopric of Tivoli yielded little above 5000 crowns, and his holiness was too good a clergyman, and too well aware of the ecclesiastical laws, not to know that the income of a bishop is more rigorously than that of a Benedictine abbot, the estate of the poor!

His holiness had hitherto displayed his moral character, merely as a chief of a religious order; and his intellectual powers, only as an excellent divine. His new dignity soon enabled him to acquire also the reputation of a suitable governor to a secular clergy, and of an eminent canonist and civilian. Never, perhaps, the diocese of Tivoli was happier, than under his episcopate! He was a severe guardian of the morals of his clergy, and an attentive observer of their improvement in science. He punished their faults rigorously, and, nevertheless, he was generally beloved by them. He performed towards the people at large all the duties of his station, and,

very-often, the functions of a common clergyman. And, as his religious sentiments had no mixture of hypocrisy or fanaticism, he sometimes indulged in the pleasures of society, spent his evenings in familiar conversations with a select number of friends; and when he had opportunities, gave also concerts of music in his palace, where ladies and gentlemen were admitted, and treated with uncommon kindness and liberality. The consequence of this behaviour towards the Tivolese was their universal regret, when he happened three years after to be promoted to the bishopric of Imola, in Romagna, and to the cardinalship.

The bishopric of Imola is one of the best benefices of the kind, in the Roman state. It yields upwards of 12,000 crowns (nearly 2500l. sterling). Chiaramonte was, however, far from being rich, as a cardinal, by the sole revenues of his episcopal see; and, by a peculiar circumstance which is deserving of record, he was not able to obtain any farther favour from his court, at the time of his promotion to the purple, as he might justly have expected, and as it really was the custom of the papal government in such cases. The late Pope had, contemporarily with him, conferred the same dignity on two Neapolitan prelates, residing in Rome, Pignatelli and Ruffo, in hopes that his Sicilian majesty would grant to these two cardinals, his subjects, some of the rich abbey in the kingdom of Naples, which then happened to be vacant. Pius the VIth was, as usually, disappointed by the noted cabals of the Neapolitan *Paglietti* and *Pulcinelli*. He felt, therefore, the necessity of providing for Ruffo and Pignatelli many commanderies, abbey, and benefices, in the Roman State; and was obliged, of course, to deprive his own subjects of these important emoluments.

The bishop of Imola always lived in his diocese, and very seldom visited Rome. For, besides the sense of his pastoral duties towards his clergy and people, he might also have been induced to keep far from the metropolis, by the additional consideration that he was not able to support, with his small income, the high style of a cardinal at court. He was at Imola at the approach of the French, and obliged of course to fly, like the greatest part of his colleagues. On the 11th of March last, in the 58th year of his age, he was elected pope by the conclave at Venice, and proclaimed under the name of Pius the VIIth; with the highest rejoicings of the

the Venetians, and the general satisfaction of all the Italians.

I cannot close the article without observing, that his present holiness is the first Benedictin monk who has occupied the papal throne, in modern times; as it is known that the illustrious order of St. Benedict had, in the middle ages, governed the church almost exclusively, for nearly three centuries, and occasioned of course

a convention, that no individual belonging to it should ever after be elected pope. By the by, this circumstance of a monk raised to a sovereign rank, reminds the writer of this article of an humorous but bitter piquade which appeared in Rome at the election of Ganganelli.

Quæ regum quondam fuerat regina, subacta est

Servorum servo; paruit et monacho!

From the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

IMITATIONS AND SIMILARITIES.

THE writer of the present article commenced, as far back as in the month of May, 1798, in this magazine, a series of imitations and similarities, which at different times he continued. This kind of literary amusement is not despicable, nor has it been neglected by many ingenious correspondents, who, if they have not always answered to their titles, have never failed of gratifying taste and curiosity. There are few men of letters, who are not in the habit of marking parallel passages, or tracing imitation in the thousand shapes it assumes: to preserve this entertaining topic from further neglect, and to animate the ingenious to break open their secret cabinets, I shall offer several which I conceive may provoke their labours to many future communications.

I shall just observe, that to give interest to the present article, it is not necessary the selected passages should be absolutely imitation; taste feels even a higher gratification in observing by what dexterity and variation genius conceals or changes an original thought or image—*Similarity* will therefore widen the career we have opened, and present to the critical reader an extensive range for observation.

I have formerly noticed the following passages, as strictly imitation—

BUTLER, in *Hudibras*, compares the crowded windows of his admiring spectators to a pillory.

Each window like the pillory appears,
With beads thrust through, nailed by the ears.

YOUNG compares the Opera to a pillory.

An Opera, like a pillory, may be said
To nail our ears down, but expose our head.

In the *DUENNA*, we find the thought differently illustrated, and by no means imitative; yet congenial in its satire. Don Jerome, alluding to the *Serenaders*, says, "These amorous orgies, that steal

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the senses in the bearing; as they say Egyptian embalmers serve mummies, *extracting the brain through the ears.*"—The wit is here original; but the subject is the same in the three passages; the whole turning on the allusion to the *head* and to the *ears*.

I consider the following passage as strictly imitation, or rather as a very allowable plagiarist, for it is committed by a man of considerable genius.

—————The daring artist—

Explored the pangs that rend the royal breast,
Those wounds that lurk beneath the tissued vest.

T. WARTON ON SHAKESPEARE.

Sidney in his "Defence of Poesie," has the same image; he writes "Tragedy openeth the greatest wounds, and sheweth forth the *ulcers* that are covered with tissue."

De Caux is an old French poet, little known. One of his moral poems on an hour-glass is however preserved in some collections, and there are passages which discover a facility of versification, and an ingenious allegorical manner. That this poem was read and admired by Goldsmith, the following beautiful image seems to indicate. De Caux, comparing the world to his hour-glass, says, most exquisitely,

—————C'est un verre qui luit,
Qu'un souffle peut detruire, et qu'un souffle a produit.

Goldsmith applies the thought, or rather echoes the line thus,

Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made.

I do not know if my copy be correct; and whether we might not read,

A breath *unmakes* them, as a breath has made.

In the *Castle Spectre*, Osmond has this fine description of the ghost of Evelina—
"Suddenly a female form glided along the vault. I flew towards her—my arms were already unclosed to clasp her—when suddenly her figure changed, her face grew pale

pale, a stream of blood gushed from her bosom. While speaking, her form withered away; the *flesh fell from her bones*, her eyes burst from their sockets; a skeleton loathsome and meagre clasped me in her *mouldering arms*. Her infected breath was mingled with mine; her *rotting fingers* pressed my hand, and my face was covered with her kisses—oh then, how I trembled with disgust."

There is, undoubtedly, singular merit in this description. I shall contrast it with a similar ode, which the French Virgil has given. Some circumstances are the same, and perhaps the author of the 'Castle Spectre' lighted his torch at the altar of the French Muse.

Athaliah thus narrates the dream she had, in which the spectre of Jezabel her mother appears.

C'étoit pendant l'horreur d'une profonde nuit.
Ma Mere Jezabel devant moi s'est montrée,
Comme au jour de sa mort pompeusement parée.

* * * * *

—En achevant ces mots epouvantables,
Son ombre vers mon lit a paru se baisser;
Et moi, je lui tendois les mains pour l'embrasser;
Mais je n'ai plus trouvé qu'un horrible mélange,
D'os, et de chair meurtris, et traînée dans la fange;

Des lambeaux pleins de sang, & des membres affreux.

RACINE'S Athalie, Act 2, S. 5.

To the various imitations of Gray which I have formerly given, I must add what I think is another. Pope, in his Dunciad, has

"High-born Howard."

Did this line not echo in Gray's ear, when with all the artifice of alliteration he writes,

"High-born Hoel's harp."

Thomson, in his pastoral story of Palemon and Lavinia, appears to have copied a passage from Otway. Palemon thus addresses Lavinia,

O let me now into a richer soil
Transplant thee safe, where vernal suns and
showers
Diffuse their warmest, largest influence;
And of my garden be the pride and joy!

Chamont employs the same image when, speaking to Acasto of Monimia, he says,
You took her up a little tender flower,
—and with a careful loving hand
Transplanted her into your own fair garden,
Where the sun always shines—

The following passages seem echoes to each other; and it seems a justice due to

Oldham the satirist, to acknowledge him as the original of this antithesis.

On Butler who can think without just rage,
The glory and the scandal of the age.

OLDHAM'S Satire against Poetry.

I think it is evidently borrowed by Pope, when he applies the thought to Erasmus, At length Erasmus, that great injured name,
The glory of the priesthood, and the shame.

Young remembered the antithesis when he said,

Of some for glory such the boundless rage,
That they're the blackest scandal of their age.

YOUNG'S Sat. 4.

And Voltaire, who was a great reader of Pope, seems to have borrowed part of the expression, in *Poème sur la Religion Naturelle*:

Scandale de l'Eglise, et des Rois le modèle.

Gray has,

For who to dumb forgetfulness a prey—

And Daniel, as quoted in Cooper's *Muses' Library*, preface,

And in himself with sorrow does complain,
The misery of dark forgetfulness.

ANECDOTE OF THE REBELLION OF 1745.

THE Reverend MR. BENNET, Minister of Polmont, near Falkirk, distinguished himself by his activity in the cause of the reigning prince, in 1745. His knowledge of the country, and the influence which he deservedly possessed among all ranks of people, were found extremely useful in procuring forage and other accommodations to the troops, and even intelligence to their leaders, when they lay at Falkirk. The rebels were collected in force at the Tor-wood, in the immediate neighbourhood, and were known to be preparing for battle. Mr. B. having observed, that general Hawley was but too little sensible of the impending danger, reminded him, by quoting passages from the classics, of the imprudence of too much despising an enemy. H. replied, that certainly such a naked rabble would never dare to attack his veterans, who had stood the brunt of Fontenoy. "You are quite mistaken," said Mr. B. "that rabble, as you call them, will dare to attack your veterans, or any veterans in Europe. They are brave even to rashness, and are engaged in a cause in which they have no alternative but 'to conquer or die; and no precaution against them ought to be neglected." But the general could only be convinced by the gleaming broad swords of the Highlanders, who, in a day or two not only attacked but utterly routed his veterans.

veterans. Their behaviour, it was observed, was inferior to that of the Glasgow militia, a body of men hastily collected, and so ill disciplined, that it was jocularly said, that their officers were obliged to tie a straw wisp round their right arms, and to

give the word "Wheel to (or from) the wisp." Those men not only fired some successful, well-timed volleys, but stood their ground till ordered to retreat, while the regulars made haste to retreat, without any orders at all.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG GENTLEMAN INTENDED FOR THE ARMY.

INGENUOUS youth! to whom these lines I send,

The tender tribute of an anxious friend,
The humble effort of my Muse approve,
Well-meant effusion of a sister's love:
I know thy heart, dear George; thy candid mind,
Alike benevolent, sincere, and kind;
With friendship fraught, and gen'rous love of truth,
The mind of manhood, with the fire of youth;
Spirit to follow where true glory leads,
Courage to seek and act heroic deeds:
I see thee just to honour's firm controul,
And all the hero rising in thy soul;
Yet, let a friend, who proudly claims the name,
Point out a barrier in thy road to fame.

As, from the evils that her son might share

Amid the various toils of ardent war,
When Thetis erst would young Pelides save,
She flew to plunge him in the Stygian wave;
But, too incautious, suffer'd not the heel
She grasp'd, the liquid antidote to feel;
Thus, when 'mid slaughter'd heaps, in fields of blood,

Unouch'd by hostile spear, the chieftain stood;

Or march'd triumphant o'er the reeking ground,

While harmless shafts were whizzing all around;

When long unhurt, and flush'd with savage joy,

He conquer'd Hector, and great Hector's Troy;

Yet, in that only vulnerable part,
He fell a victim to a Trojan dart:

So thou, my friend, though fram'd thy mind for truth,

And fair the promise of thy manly youth;
Though dwells no meanness in thy honest heart,

Yet hast thou, too, a vulnerable part.

I see, dear George, (and 'tis with pain I see)
Too keen a sense of fancied injury;

Thy lively feelings too impetuous borne
By spurious honour, or by passion torn;

Curb, then, those feelings, for they must offend

Not only foes, but e'en thy dearest friend:

He who commands *himself* has more to boast,
Than he whose valour leads a conq'ring host;
Let reason, with benign, unclouded ray,
Inspire thy mind; her warning voice obey;
Let her mild influence passion's rage controul,
E'er yet too strong it seize thy yielding soul;
For, if indulg'd, 'twill shade the brightest name,

And blight the youthful soldier's destin'd fame;

Though form'd perhaps his country's pride to be,

With all the flatt'ring hopes that wait on thee,

Yet madly fond of nugatory strife,
He haply risks his honour or his life;

That life, that honour, led by reason's hand,
Had added lustre to his native land;

Still hurried onward by spontaneous rage,
He loves in some loose quarrel to engage;

A victim oft his wayward lot to fall,
E'er country, freedom, or true honour call:

Let not the Muse in vain thy friend inspire,

Nor sound in vain the monitory lyre;

Oh! heed the precept which from friendship springs,

'Tis for your good, and that alone, she sings;
Though in the hasty verse no beauties shine,
Zeal for your welfare glows in every line.

Ne'er should a youth, to modest feeling lost,

Of his own courage vainly make a boast;
For 'tis a maxim, prov'd by reason's test,

That those who talk the most, will act the least:

(Not this thy case, for well I know thy heart;

'Twill ever scorn the boastful coward's part:)

Nor should revenge disgrace the soldier's cause;

For if he fights not to defend the laws,
Or what he deems to be the public good,

But fierce and fell in savage thirst of blood,
Seeks not his country's glory, but her shame,

Bears not a hero's, though a conq'r's name.
The perfect hero, whom all hearts approve,

Who earns his country's gratitude and love,
Ne'er with fierce passion will disgrace his cause,

But nobly seek humanity's applause;

And, boldly fighting in fair freedom's right,
For her, undaunted, meet th' unequal fight;

Or, if for him the tide of battle flow,
And rush impetuous on the vanquish'd foe,

Still firm, serene, and humble is his heart,
Nor, flush'd with vict'ry, acts the ruffian's
part;

Not more dispos'd to conquer, than to save,
For mercy ever marks the truly brave:
Such were thy heroes, Greece, of deathless
name;

Such grac'd the early age of Roman fame.

*The valiant Theban such, whose lowest
praise

A sinking state by his brave deeds to raise;
His mind, by filial piety inspir'd,
Was less by valour than by friendship fir'd;
Yet still refus'd each friendly proffer'd store,
And, nobly virtuous, dar'd be nobly poor.
Thebes mourns her hero, whom all else ad-
mire;

With him her glories rose, with him expire.
See laurel'd Cincinnatus seek his home
Amid the thanks and praise of grateful Rome,
Well pleas'd war's cumbrous pageantry to
yield,

Again he cultivates his native field.

But why, O Muse, on soaring pinion roam,
In search of heroes, while they bloom at
home?

Have Albion's sons no wreaths of glory
shar'd?

Have they less boldly fought, less bravely
dar'd?

Do not her warriors, in the roll of fame,
Rival the Grecian or the Roman name?

Then stay thy flight, repress thy wand'ring
wing,

A British Muse should British valour sing.

See, dear to all the just, the good, the
wife,

Far from his native land, how Sydney dies!
Though in the noblest course his life was past,
Yet his most glorious action was the last;
Ere to his death-parch'd lips the draught he'd
bear,

The dying soldier must his bounty share:
"Thy need is greater far," he cries, "than
mine;"

Words that his feats of valour far outshine.
O gallant Sydney! can my homely Muse
Her humble tribute to thy name refuse?
That name which dignifies the epic page,
Pride of thy country! glory of thy age!
Behold another, whom true honour fires,
While on the sanguin'd plain brave Wolfe ex-
pires—

His early fate Britannia long shall mourn—
Too soon from all his hard-earn'd laurels
torn;

Yet, ere the wounded hero yield his breath,
The cries of victory gild the shades of death!
Hark! loudly echoed from her navied shores,
What rapt'rous strains a grateful country
pours!

She joyous weaves a wreath for valiant Howe,
A deathless wreath, and binds it on his brow!

* Epaminondas.

For Jervis flows the never ending song;
Fame! with thy trump, our Duncan's praise
prolong;

The gallant Nelson every heart approves,
The guardian of her flag Britannia loves;
Yet greatest when his modesty conveys
Not to himself, but to his God, the praise.

So may'st thou bear, each early foible fled,
By manhood's calm and mellow judgment
led,

Thy heart encas'd by virtues genuine ore,
A brighter shield than that Achilles bore;
May'st well defend thy country's wholesome
laws,

A steady champion in her every cause;
Extend her triumphs with a patriot's hand,
And give a hero to th' immortal band.

London, April 12, 1800.

H.

ON SEEING THE SUN SHINE IN AT MY
WINDOW FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS
YEAR.

CALM the western sun declines,
Red his evening glory shines,
Long by wintry clouds conceal'd,
Now he glows, he burns reveal'd!
Now he darts a stronger ray,
And smiles upon the lengthen'd day!
It comes, it comes, the welcome beam!
See the ruddy radiance stream;
See the long lost splendour fall
Playful on the dusky wall!
Hail, lovely stranger, to my cell!
Here with studious silence dwell;
Disperse the cold, ungenial dews,
And wake to song the torpid Muse!
Touch'd by thee with living fire,
Joyous sounds the feather'd choir;
By thee the glitt'ring insect throng
Fill the air with murmur'ing song;
From clime to clime the tribes of spring
Follow thee with gaudy wing;
The birds, the flowers, thy light obey,
All that gem the car of May;
Unblest by thee, with drooping head
They sink within their earthy bed.
Let others fly the golden noon
To stray beneath the pallid moon,
And in languid strains relate
Hapless loves, and hostile fate,
While the cold and glimm'ring ray
Sadly glides, the ghost of day,
And the boding owlets scream
Flitting thro' the doubtful gleam;
Be mine to hail the source of light,
When the west attracts his sight;
Let him my chearful song employ,
God of music, life, and joy!
And when sportive youth expires,
Feeling cools, and fancy tires,
Often may his evening glow
Gild again my locks of snow;
Oft at noon, with tott'ring feet,
May I court his vital heat;
Amid his radiance bask at will,
And smiling bid him welcome still.

L. A.
F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HAVING met with the following account of a game at chess, which is denominated the Persian game, I have formed a simple relation of it in a ballad. "Two Persians had engaged in such deep play, that the whole fortune of one of them was gained by his opponent. He who played the white was the ruined man, and, made desperate by his loss, he offered his favourite wife as his last stake. The white has the move, or he would have been check-mated by the next. The lady, who had observed the game from a window above, cried out to her husband in a voice of despair, 'to sacrifice his castle, and save his wife.' For the entertainment of your readers who are chess-players, I have subjoined the situation of the game, which being ingeniously constructed, may afford them some gratification, will explain the circumstances, and, perhaps, heighten the relish of the story. It may be sufficient to inform those who are unskilled in this delightful exercise of the intellect, that by an unexpected movement in the game, occasioned by the sacrifice of a piece called the castle, the decision turns in favour of the party whose game appeared irrecoverable.

SITUATION OF THE GAME.

BLACK.

King at queen's knight's square.
Queen at king's knight's second square.
Castle at king's knight's square.
Castle at queen's knight's seventh square.

WHITE.

King at his castle's fourth square.
Queen's castle at his own second.
King's bishop at his king's fourth.
Queen's knight's pawn at his own sixth.
Queen's bishop's pawn at his own sixth.

White moves, and by sacrificing his castle to his opponent's king, and then advancing his queen's bishop's pawn, gives check-mate.

CHESS.

I.

WHERE the stream of Solofrena
Winds along the silent vale;
Where the palm-trees softly murmur,
Waving to the gentle gale,

II.

By the myrtle-woven windows
Of an old, romantic seat,
Sat at chess two noble Persians,
Shelter'd from the scorching heat.

III.

Here, with beating breast, Alcanzor
View'd the deep eventful play,
There with black o'er-arching eye-brows
Sat the Caliph Mehmed-Bey.

IV.

But with wary eye the Persian
Marks each passion of the heart;
And the gallant, brave Alcanzor
Yields, a victim to his art.

V.

Soon his ancient store of treasures,
Soon his wealth and wide domain,
Soon the glories of his fathers,
Fall,—the crafty Caliph's gain.

VI.

Now he maddens as the lion
Raging thro' the desert grove;
Now with desp'rate oath he pledges
Zaida's beauties, Zaida's love.

VII.

Mehmed-Bey the offer seizes,
Triumph glistens in his eyes.
Ah! rash youth, that thou had'st never
Dar'd to risk so fair a prize!

VIII.

For impending ruin threatens
To devote thy hapless love:—
But! what piercing accents issue
From the lattic'd height above?

IX.

'Tis the beauteous Zaida crying,
Half distracted—"Oh my life,
To thy foe concede thy castle,
And from death preserve thy wife."
Middle-Temple

M. E. Y.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. STUART for STARCHING and PREPARING COTTON YARN.

A PATENT was granted, March 1800, to ROBERT STUART of Blantyre Cotton-Mills, near Glasgow, for a method of starching and preparing cotton-yarn in that state called the Cop, by which means it is fitted for being made into either the warp or the woof of the web, without undergoing certain operations at present in use,

The first process of spinning cotton winds it upon spindles, which, when full, have the form of a double cone joined base to base; but in the common mode of manufacture it is necessary, that it should undergo the operation of roving, or a second spinning, in order to render the thread more dense, compact and smooth. The patentee saves this process by subjecting the spindles to considerable pressure, which he thinks answers the same purpose of

of rendering the threads more dense and cleaner. To perform this compression, he fixes on a block a frame, containing a number of copper moulds, each of which has the form of an inverted cone, and is intended to receive one half of each of the spindles. A similar frame with corresponding moulds, but with the base of the cone downwards, is fixed in a screw press, and is let down upon the inferior frame in such a manner, that the upper and under moulds, when in contact with each other, form a cavity of the shape of the spindle, and rather less in dimensions. To apply this machine, the spindle of cotton-thread is set into the under moulds, and the upper frame let down upon the projecting half of the spindle, and by an arm screw-press the whole is subjected to great pressure without deranging the threads, but only rendering them flatter and more compact. The spindles for the woof of the web are pressed in this way, without any previous preparation; those intended for the warp are first boiled in flour and water, and when fully soaked with the paste are put into the press. When thus pasted, they will retain their arrangement, and may be transported from place to place without any damage.

MESSRS. FUSSELL and DOUGLASS, for
an APPARATUS for LESSENING FRICTION
in raising heavy BODIES.

A PATENT was granted in November last, to Mr. JAMES FUSSELL of Mills, in Somersetshire, Iron manufacturer; and to Mr. JAMES DOUGLASS of Church-street, Surry, Engineer, for an apparatus composed of chains, wheels, rollers, and conductors, for the purpose of lessening friction in raising heavy bodies. The principal invention here claimed is, in the invention of a new and rather complex chain, which will unite the qualities of convenience and durability. This chain is composed in each link, of a square nut with projections at each extremity, upon which two plain chain links hook on, and which are confined by keys over the whole, which screw to the nut and keep all tight. The nut and small links may be made of cast iron, the keys are wrought.

The chain, when in motion, revolves round a wheel, at the extremity of which is an iron plinth which is furnished with alternate depressions, each of which corresponds with a projection in the nut of each link of the chain, whereby the chain and the wheel run upon each other, in the same manner as two wheels work in the

other, and with the same effect. By this method much of the friction, often necessary to work wheels by a common rope-chain when stretched tight, is saved, and less adjustment required; and therefore such a contrivance as the present may be adopted, where a great power is to be used, as in cranes, chain-pumps, turning-lathes, and the like.

MR. JAMES YATES, for a METHOD of multiplying ENGRAVINGS or CHASINGS, on all KINDS of METAL.

A PATENT was granted to Mr. JAMES YATES of Bordsley, near Birmingham, Brass-Founder, for a method of multiplying engravings, or chasings, on all kinds of metal. In this contrivance the design is engraved on a solid block of steel, copper, or any other metal, which is then fixed in a die of metal, which has a projecting ring or collar round it, so as to form a kind of dish which rises above the engraved surface. A block of metal is then compressed upon the engraving with thin plates of any soft metal interposed, and the whole laid under a stamping-press, by which a perfect impression is made from the engraved block. Thin plates of metal are then stamped, and the raised side of the impression is fitted with metal or cement to a requisite thickness, so that the reverse side has the appearance of the original engraved block or pattern.

MESSRS. TURNERS for PORCELAIN.

A PATENT has been granted, dated January 1800, to WILLIAM and JOHN TURNER of Lane End, in the county of Stafford, Potters, for the introduction of a new material in the manufacture of Porcelain and Earthen ware.

This material is known in Staffordshire, by the names of *Taberner's Mine Rock*, *Little Mine Rock*, and *New Rock*; and is generally found in the coal-mines in this part of the country, lying between a hard marle and an iron stone-rock. It is of a grey or ash-colour, but becomes whiter by drying; and when burnt in a potter's oven, it assumes a very pure white, without undergoing fusion. It contains siliceous, argillaceous, magnesian, and calcareous earth, along with water. This material is first ground in a potter's flint-mill to a very fine powder, but without any previous calcination; then dried on a *slip kiln*, and afterwards mixed with an equal proportion of Cornish *growan*, (or porcelain clay), prepared in the usual manner, by being calcined, levigated, and dried.

dried. This compound material being passed through a lawn sieve, is then mixed with ground flint in different proportions, according to the nature of the ware, and manufactured. The proportions which the patentees recommend in most cases, are from six to ten parts of the compound material with one of flint.

The peculiar advantages which arise from this new material are, that from its greater ductility it may be made into very large pieces of ware with less difficulty than usual; that it requires only the moderate heat in baking, which is used for the queen's or cream-coloured ware; and that being found upon the spot, it saves a great expence of carriage.

Observations.—It is well known, that the Staffordshire potteries possess in themselves only the advantages (which are very great indeed) of plenty of coal, and of

convenient water-carriage; but that the clays with which the pottery districts abounds, are in general so abundant in iron, that though many of them appear white before burning, they all turn brown in the kiln, owing to the calcination of the iron, and therefore are only fitted for the *saggars* and other coarser earthen ware. The materials for the finer, and especially the white ware, are mostly imported coast-ways from Cornwall and Devonshire, and consist of the *growan*, a fine micaceous clay, and the chert, a siliceous stone. The material introduced by the patentee appears to supply in some degree the latter article, but requires a small addition of flint to give the ware a greater firmness, and by being found upon the spot will give an additional local advantage to the Staffordshire potteries.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. GARNETT, the professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the Royal Institution, has for some years been employed in collecting materials for a History of Chemistry, which he is preparing for publication with as much expedition as his other important avocations will allow.

We are informed that Dr. PRIESTLEY, who has long been engaged in a series of chemical and philosophical experiments, in order to put the new chemical theory to a decisive test, is collecting them into a volume, which will shortly be laid before the public. The mature deductions of such a mind will doubtless be received with attention and deference by all real philosophers, how much soever they may differ from the prevailing opinions:

Dr. BARDSLEY, of Manchester, is about to publish Critical Remarks on Mr. SHERIDAN's Tragedy of "Pizarro," with incidental Observations on the Subject of that Drama.

Mr. PRATT has a 5th volume of his Gleanings, forming the 2d of his Gleanings in England, in the press. Likewise a new edition of the 4th volume, forming the 1st volume of his Travels in England. And about the same time will appear a revised edition, being the *Fifth*, of the three volumes, called "Gleanings," through

Wales, Holland, and Westphalia; wherein will be included the 6th impression of "Humanity," a Poem. In the hitherto unpublished volume (the 5th), will appear a new edition, being the 7th, of the Poem of *Sympathy*.

Dr. MAJOR will speedily publish an abridgment of Plutarch's Lives at a moderate price, adapted to the use of English schools. The most remarkable lives only will be retained, and these will be pruned of their superfluous and extraneous matter. The want of such a school volume has long been felt in all our principal seminaries, where Plutarch would always have been gladly introduced, if the size and price had not proved an obstacle.

The Conductors of the ANNUAL NECROLOGY have recently circulated the following set of Queries among the relatives of eminent persons recently deceased. We give place to them here, because many of the readers of the Monthly Magazine may also have it in their power to answer them respecting characters, who may deserve a place in that work.

1. Where and when was ——— born, specifying the place, day, month, and year?

2. Was he celebrated for any extraordinary attainments; or, did he render himself remarkable by any peculiarities?

3. Be

3. Be pleased to mention them:
4. Of what profession?
5. Did he occupy any public employment? What were the duties, and probable emoluments, &c.?
6. Was he the author of any literary works, and of what?
7. Has he left any works behind him, either finished, or unfinished?
8. Did he make any discoveries in any of the arts or sciences, and in what did they consist?
9. Did he make any improvements in any other branch of knowledge? Please to state them.
10. When did he die, and of what disease?
11. Has any monument been erected to his memory; what is the epitaph, or inscription?
12. Be pleased to mention any other particulars not alluded to above, relative to his origin and family, and surviving relatives or children.

The Rise and Dissolution of the Infidel Societies, alluded to by the Bishop of London in the last Charge to the Clergy of his diocese; general considerations on the influence of Infidelity upon Society; and a Postscript upon the declining state of democratical politics in this county, by Mr. W. H. REID, is in the press.

While the British arms have been securing and extending our empire in India, the most indefatigable exertions have been making by Dr. Anderson, Physician General at Calcutta, and the superintendants of the Company's gardens in the several settlements on the Coast, in the importation and culture of every useful vegetable. A correspondent succeeds attends their labours, and probably in a few years every valuable plant that can exist in the various climates of our vast possessions in Asia, will conspire to enrich and adorn them by accumulating in these fertile regions the selected treasures of the vegetable kingdom.

Plantations have been established in several of the settlements, of the various species of Mulberry for silk-worms and of Nopal for cochineal. Several hundred weight of seeds of the first Bourbon Cotton, and of the brown Cotton of Malta, have been distributed among the natives. Indigo, superior even to the best Guatimala, has been produced in such quantities as to bid fair to drive all American and West Indian competitors out of the European markets. In the year 1798, there arrived from the Eastern Islands, by a single ship, 33448 nutmeg, 2663 clove, and 834 chocolate trees, all in high health, which were distributed through the Malabar

Coast and Bengal. The famous white ropes of China have been discovered to be made of the fibres of the great aloe, prepared like hemp; this plant abounds in the Indian forests, and an experiment has been made by order of Admiral Rainier, from which it appears that a rope made of the aloe, is equal in strength to a hempen one of four times its size.

The Farming Society, lately established by Sir JOHN SINCLAIR have viewed, and it is probable, will enter upon a farm of 400 acres for experimental purposes, situated near Merton in Surrey. The number of 50l. shares which are already engaged for, exceed 30,000l. Eighty thousand pounds, or enough to carry on eight farms, is the sum which is proposed to be raised.

Mr. DUCKETT, Jun. and a number of other farmers, have recently sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, under the patronage and Direction of the British Government: they have carried out with them European seeds and stock, and implements of every kind, with a view to the improvement of the practice of agriculture at the Cape. This circumstance may seem to indicate that it is the design of Government to retain possession of the Cape in the event of a general peace.

Mr. CAREY has in the press a small tract on *Latin Prosody and Versification*, which, besides the necessary rules and examples, is to contain *synoptical tables of quantity*, for the use of those who have forgotten the rules, or who do not choose to commit them to memory.

Messrs. WILLIAMS and JOHNS, of Plymouth, have announced for publication, by subscription, a work in ten numbers, at three shillings each, under the title of *Picturesque Excursions in Devonshire*; to consist of highly-finished etchings, from drawings made for the purpose, with letter-press descriptions and observations. The first number, containing four prints from eminently beautiful subjects, will be published in June.

Messrs. WILLIAMS, whose Paper Books for the counting house have been so generally approved of, have begun to apply their patent principle to the binding of printed Books, with an equal degree of success.

A new simple Earth has been discovered in the Saxon Beryll, dug out of the pit Frischglück, near Johan Georgenstadt, by Dr. JOHN BARTH. TROMMSDORF, of Erfurt.—This new Earth possesses the following qualities, by which it is distinguished from other earths: it is white, and insoluble in water; in a fresh state, and

and a little moistened with water, it is somewhat ductile; becomes very hard in the fire, so that it scratches glass, and pellucid; but remains tasteless and indissoluble in water. In acids the burnt earth is again easily re-dissolved, and forms with them peculiar salts, which are quite tasteless. Fixed alkalies do not dissolve it either in the wet or dry way; nor does ammoniac. With the acid of sorrel it has more affinity than with other acids. This earth has, by the discoverer, been denominated *aguste-earth*; because its combination with acids possesses no taste. A circumstantial analysis of this earth, accompanied with an accurate description of the fossil by Dr. BERNHARDI, appears in the first number of Vol. VIII. of TROMMSDORF's Journal of Pharmacy, published at the Leipzig Easter-fair, 1800.

Dr. Harris, physician to our settlements in Malacca, recently acquired from the Dutch, has discovered many valuable plants to be natives of that country, which were carefully concealed from the public by the mean jealousy of its former possessors; among these are the gamboge tree, the India rubber (*iatropa elastica*) two kinds of bread-fruit, the arnotta (*bixa orellana*) the Sumach (*Rhus javanica*) and other non descript dying drugs.

The celebrated Orientalist, Mr. SACY, and Mr. LANGLES, keeper of the Oriental Manuscripts in the National Library at Paris, having understood that Dr. HAGER proposes to publish in London a Chinese and English Dictionary, have offered him the perusal of the copious Chinese materials contained in the National Library, consisting of the great Manuscript Dictionary, in 12 vol. folio, which the learned Fourmont, Professor of Arabic, began to complete, by order of Louis the XIV, to enable the Missionaries in China, as well as the curious in Europe, to understand the Chinese Hieroglyphics, and to peruse the Mandarinic Works. This Dictionary, the compilation of which occupied the last 27 years of Fourmont's life, still remains in manuscript there, together with 120,000 characters, cut in wood, for the purpose of printing it.

A French translation of "THE MONK," under the title *Le Jacobin Espagnol, ou Histoire du Moine Ambrosio et la belle Antonia sa sœur*, has been honoured with a place in the List of Books prohibited at Vienna.

The activity of the Company's agents in India has roused a similar spirit of laudable emulation at the Cape of Good Hope.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 58.

A large Botanical Garden has been instituted under the auspices of Lord Macartney, for the reception of such European, African, American and Indian plants, as are likely to flourish in that climate, and from this head they will gradually be disseminated over the South of Africa: a correspondence and barter has been opened between the conductor of this institution, and Dr. Anderson of Calcutta, by whom have already been sent to the Cape, seed of the Bourbon cotton, of the *fourcraea* *peperomia* to fix the driving sands on the shore of Saldanha bay; plants of the Arabian Date, Palmira and Areca palms; Royal, Malabar and Nicobar cocoa nuts, and two Alphonso Mango trees.

It is truly interesting to observe the honourable activity of government and the East India Company in thus correcting the partiality of nature: may all their undertakings of this kind meet with full success!

In the months of September and October 1799, above 120 works in the French, German and English languages, were either entirely prohibited by the Imperial Board of Censors at Vienna, or permitted with limitation. In the list we noticed the following English productions. *Burckhardt's System of Divinity*, &c. 1797, octavo.—*The amusing Instructor, or a Key to the Italian Classics*, 1793.—*Bennet's Letters to a young Lady*, &c. 2 vol. 1795, octavo.—*The Orphan Heiress of Sir Gregory*, 1799, octavo.—*Clara Reeves's Plans of Education*, &c. 1792, octavo.—*Letters of a Traveller, on the various Countries of Europe*, &c. Ed. by *Al. Thomson*, 1798.—*Charlotte Smith's young Philosopher*, 4 vol. 1798.—*T. Campbell's Pleasures of Hope*, &c. Edin. 1798.—*The Rise, Progress and Consequences, of the New Opinions and Principles lately introduced into France, with Observations*. Edin. 1799, octavo.—*G. Walker's Vagabond*, 2 vol. 1799.

The Ex-jesuits in Bavaria, have lately flattered themselves with the hope of seeing their order re-established there, and the schools put under their direction.—Their hopes, however, seem to be unfounded: to individuals of the order the office of professor may indeed have been in some instances entrusted: but this is done not from any regard to the interests of the order, but merely on account of the known abilities and usefulness of these individual members. Those initiated into the spirit and more hidden mysteries of the society have gradually vanished from the subterranean stage; and the younger Jesuits, who

at the time of the dissolution, were only novices, or at most *magistri*, have, by a closer connexion with the world during the lapse of 26 years, so far lost sight of the end for which the order was instituted, that they will not easily again be brought to direct their efforts to one object—the diffusion of darkness and superstitious ignorance over the face of the earth.—Besides, there is already so much light in Bavaria, (more than in perhaps any other Roman Catholic country), that the united efforts of the Jesuits will never be able to extinguish it. The new Elector, likewise, too well knows to whom he is indebted for the empty treasury which he found at his accession, again to bestow his confidence on men, who under his predecessor conducted affairs so badly and with so little attention to economy.—To consider the order of the Jesuits as a prop of the throne and a shield against religious and political libertinism, is an idea which can occur only to a lunatic, who is ignorant of the treasons, disturbances and insurrections produced by their insidious arts, and of the corrupt morality with which they poisoned the minds of their pupils and adherents.

Professor J. J. C. TIMÆUS, of Luneburg, has announced a German translation of Dr. VINCENT's *Voyage of Nearchus*, &c. M. Timæus has received from the author important manuscript corrections and additions. A no small recommendation likewise to the German edition is, that Bishop HORSLEY, and Mr. JONES, (14 years resident at Abuskar and Basra) critically examined the original, and communicated their remarks to M. Timæus.

A new Royal Academy of Architecture has been instituted at Berlin, the object of which is to form, by theoretical and practical instructions, able land-surveyors and architects.

In a letter from Vienna, dated the 27th December 1799, we are informed, that the establishment of the *Society of the Faith of Jesus*, which many there had so much at heart, will probably not take place in the Austrian states. The petition which the superior Baccanari had presented relative to the society, had been referred by the emperor to the Bohemian-Austrian chancery, whence it was sent to the government of Lower Austria, and to the Commissioners of Scholastic Affairs for their opinion; the result was, that the projected order was unanimously rejected. This decision was then laid before the council of State, and here likewise the society met with the same fate. As however it has powerful patrons at court, some apprehensions are still en-

tertained lest they should succeed. As they have been foiled in their attempt to establish themselves in the German hereditary dominions of the emperor, it is thought that they will fix their habitation in Italy, and especially in Naples.

Extracts of letters from BAVARIA, 19th and 30th October, 1799. In this country, the literary horizon daily becomes brighter. The liberty of printing, reading and thinking is now restored: men of genius and learning, who under the late government had been cruelly persecuted; and who either voluntarily, or by compulsion, had left their native country, are recalled and placed in a sphere of action where their talents may be beneficially employed.—It is likewise intended to give to the *gymnasia* and *lyceums* the degree of public utility for which they were founded. By a regulation of the late elector, Charles Theodore, who had bestowed on the branch of the order of Malta, newly established by him in Bavaria, the fund of six millions of florins, which had before that period been appropriated to the support of the Latin schools, these schools had become a monopoly of the monks; the abbey, &c. of the different religious orders, being obliged to supply them with teachers, and defray the expences. The present elector, soon after his accession, suppressed the order of Malta in Bavaria, with the design to employ their revenues, as formerly, more usefully for the good of the public schools. Here indeed the Emperor of Russia, who had assumed the title of Grand-Master of the Order of Malta, interposed his superior power, and forced the elector to leave the knights in Bavaria in the quiet possession of their estates and revenues. However, he found means to put in execution his most laudable plan respecting the public schools. The abbots and superiors of religious houses are ordered to pay their contributions, as formerly, towards the support of the schools: but the professors are in future to be nominated by the elector himself. Many of the smaller schools have been shut up, and their revenues applied to the increase of the salaries of the professors, and to the purchasing of necessary philosophical apparatus's, &c. Another beneficial regulation is that likewise, by which the Latin schools in the monasteries are suppressed. *Laurence Westenrieder*, a man, who by an ardent and unconquerable zeal for the good cause, and by several works published by him, has long ago acquired well-merited reputation, is appointed director general of all the Latin schools, that of the university excepted.

excepted. The university of Ingolstadt is to be transferred to Landshut: where it is to open in November next. The expence of this removal is calculated at above 60,000 florins. The canons of the collegiate church of St. Martin at Landshut, each of whom has hitherto enjoyed an income of 2,000 florins, are in future to be established at Ingolstadt, with a salary of only 600 florins. The remainder of the revenues of the church are by the elector bestowed on the university. The Dominicans of Landshut are to be dissolved: and their very spacious monastery and church will be fitted up for the use of the university. It is said, that, to indemnify the burghers of Ingolstadt for the loss they sustain by the removal of the university, all those who enjoy pensions from the elector will be obliged to spend them there; and as it is a fortified place, the military school is to be transferred thither.

The last anniversary fête of the foundation of the French Republic, celebrated at Paris the first of Vendemaire, year 8, as it related to the arts and sciences, was highly interesting. During the six complementary days of the year 7, all the libraries and museums were opened to the public; the manufactories of *Gobelin* tapestry and *Seve* China were exposed to the view of the citizens as the interesting produce of their industry. The area of the National Palace of Arts and Sciences was decorated with the most beautiful French tapestry; the famous tapestries of the Vatican, worked after designs of Raphael, were also exhibited to public view. In the middle of this vast court was raised the statue of *INDUSTRY*, surrounded with trophies and emblems relative to the arts. Upon the raised floor, near the statue of *INDUSTRY*, were exhibited the models of those machines which had obtained the prize from the National Institute and other learned societies; also samples of the various objects of the arts and of industry, which were distinguished the preceding year by the jury charged to examine them. In the middle of the hall of the Central Museum were conspicuously placed those works of science and of literature whose authors had been judged by the National Institute worthy to be proclaimed in the Champ-de-Mars, on the day of the fête of the Republic. There were distinguished also those productions of the fine arts, the authors of which had merited the same honour; they were pointed out in the hall by an inscription and a branch of laurel. On the day of the fête the procession of the administrators and persons in

authority formed themselves as usual, but were preceded by

1. Young citizens who had obtained this year the prize in the central and special schools.

2. Those artists whose works were displayed in the hall, and distinguished by the National Institute.

3. Authors whose works had been equally honoured by the Institute.

4. Mechanics and manufacturers who had exposed machines, the year before, in the Champ-de-Mars, the utility of which had been proved since by a special jury named to examine them.

5. Labourers crowned in the department of the Seine on the agricultural fête.

The President of the Directory then charged the President of the National Institute to proclaim the excellent works; upon this, he mounted the tribune, and observed first, that the National Institute had declared its intention of not proclaiming the names of any of its own body, whether resident or non-resident members, as it conceived itself not proper to pronounce upon the merits of those works they have given to the public, and especially as it renders publicly every year an account of its labors to the legislature.

Works of science, literature, and the fine-arts, which have been honoured by the National Institute:

Sciences, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy.

Citizen *KRAMP*, professor of natural philosophy and of chemistry, at the central school in the department of Roer, at Cologne, author of a work intitled, "Analysis of Astronomical and Terrestrial Refractions."

Citizen *H. FOUQUET*, professor of the school of medicine at Montpellier, author of the work intitled, "Observations upon the Constitution of the Six First Months of the Year Five, at Montpellier, and upon the principal Diseases which have reigned there during the last six months in this commune and its environs."

Citizen *P. DESCHARMES*, author of a process to solder plate, and take the waves and air-bladders out of glass.

Literature, and the Fine Arts.

Citizen *SYLVESTER DE SACY*, department of the Seine, has given, under the title of, "Notices of the Manuscripts," (published at the National press) Memoirs upon the History of Oriental Literature. In the greater number, he has analysed some precious historical monuments, very little known, of *Yemen* and of other countries in Arabia. One memoir treats particularly of the arabico-Spanish manuscripts,

so remarkable for the custom of employing Arabian characters to write discoveries composed in the Spanish language.

Painting.

Citizen HENNEQUIN, of Lyon, a pupil of David, author of an allegorical painting, representing the triumph of the French people on the 10th of August, exhibited in the hall of the Museum.

Sculpture.

Citizen J. J. FOUCOU, of Riez, department of the Lower Alps, pupil of Caffieri, author of a marble statue of *Duguesclin*, placed in the Museum.

Music and Declamation.

Citizen DALEYRAC, department of the Upper Garonne, author of the music of two operas, intitled: *The Castle of Montenero*, and *The Two Prisoners*.

Professor Smith has published at Bremen, the two first numbers of a German periodical work, signifying the *Hanseatic Magazine*. This collection embraces no other objects than such as concern the towns of Hamburg, Lubec and Bremen; towns, which in many respects deserve to be particularly known. The work commences with the history of the Hanseatic Compact, written by professor BUSCH, a man not only distinguished for his learning in general, but for his knowledge in history, and especially of that which relates to commerce. The last number contains a treatise upon the present state of the fine arts at Hamburg, by Doctor Mayer, known, among other writings, for his *Fragments aus Paris*. (Fragments upon Paris).

The booksellers Breitkopf and Hartel of Leipzig, the editors of the Musical Gazette, announce a complete edition of the works of HAYDN, published by consent of this composer.

The king of Sweden has just ordered that the academy of painting, &c. of Stockholm shall hence forward have a professor for the school of architecture, and another for the branch of mechanics. A monument has just been erected in the cathedral of the city of Upsal, to the memory of the great Linnæus. It is composed entirely of porphyry of Elfwedal. It is properly in form of an altar, whose steps are a brown stone of Oeland, and which support a medallion, in which is the bust of Linnæus. The following is the inscription:

CAROLO A LINNE, BOTANICORUM PRINCIPALI, AMICI ET DISCIPULI.
MDCXCXVIII.

The premium proposed at Copenhagen for the solution of a question relative to the teaching the theory of trades, has been adjudged to Mr. Willaume, an author

very well known by several tracts upon education, as well as for his great experience on the above subject. It is he who superintends the excellent institution in Fionia, founded by the Count de Reventlow for the gratuitous education of the young people in his domains.

ICELAND. There was a time when the Icelanders attracted the attention of Europe by their bravery and their love of literature and the sciences. They have neither lost the one nor the other, but they have been left behind at the epocha when the other people of Europe, profiting by their more happy local situations, and by more favourable external relations, made too rapid a progress to be followed by a people insulated, and who had to struggle constantly against the most rigorous influence of climate.

In 1794, there was formed in Iceland a literary society, which distinguished itself by zeal for diffusing knowledge among the inhabitants of the island. We should however be mistaken, were we to expect rare discoveries, great efforts of genius, or proofs of consummate experience, from a nation so destitute of every kind of means, particularly those of communication, from a people in short, whose very laws do but too much cramp commerce. In 1798, this literary society published at *Leiregorda* several works in the Icelandic tongue. First a translation of a *Catechism of Nature*, by MARTINET, with notes by the translator. This elementary work on natural history was originally written in Dutch; it was professor EBERT at Wittenberg who gave a German translation of it. Second.—*Meditations upon Passion*, by STURM, translated from the German. Third.—*Several Sermons*. Fourth.—*The Continuation of a Journal*, by M. STEPHENSEN, in which the author instructs his countrymen, the greater part fishermen or shepherds, concerning the latter political events of Europe: and lastly, fifth, a *Journal of Law Proceedings*, which hold up a considerable interest to the views of the country.

A *Journey from Amsterdam, through Madrid and Cadiz, to Genoa*, in 1797 and 1798, by C. A. FISCHER, has lately been published at Berlin. Bourgoing's Travels through Spain is justly considered as the best account of that kingdom, which we are wont to contemplate through the mist of prejudices and fiction. To Bourgoing we were indebted for almost all we know of the modern state of literature in Spain, especially with respect to the drama. But however diligent and acute that observer, a rich gleanings of observations was left to be gathered by his successors,

cessors, which had either escaped him, or had not been represented with the strictest impartiality. M. Fischher, who travelled through the country in different directions, from Bilbao to Barcelona, has by the publications of his *Views of the Manners and Literature of Spain*, completely supplied the deficiencies of his celebrated predecessor. His aim was to give a *picture of the living*; though in it he likewise introduces with great art a sketch of the country. He has completely attained his aim; it is the liveliest picture of men and manners we yet have respecting Spain; with all the freshness of the newest impressions, as on every occasion he notices the influence which the French system of politics adopted by the Prince of Peace has had on the Spanish people. Mr. Fischer's Travels contain some excellent contributions towards a knowledge of the language and literature of the Spaniards; in which respect the 33d letter especially deserves to be studied.

Mr. ZACH, the celebrated astronomer of the Seeberg, near Gotha, is no more the editor of that very useful and interesting publication, *the Universal Geographical Ephemerides*, which have been published in the years 1798 and 1799, regularly by monthly numbers, under his superintendence. He has commenced with the year 1800 publishing a new monthly magazine, under the name of *Monatliche Correspondenz, or Monthly Correspondence for the Improvement of Geography and Astronomy*. A regular correspondence is kept up therein with all astronomers, geographic and itinerant writers, and land-surveyors, of Europe. By the care of Dr. Blumenbach at Göttingen, who is intimately connected with Sir Joseph Banks, regular accounts are given of the most interesting discoveries of the English in foreign countries. Accordingly Mr. Hornemann's, the African traveller's, last communications are more speedily published in the Monthly Correspondence, than in London itself. But the Geographical Ephemerides have not been stopt; Mr. Gaspari, a well known Geographic writer, being entrusted now with the care of publishing them. They appear regularly at the beginning of every month at Weimar, and contain abundance of matter and instruction for every description of readers. Every number is ornamented with two or three copper-plates, or little maps drawn up in a masterly manner, and never published before. Such have been in the first number, an accurate delineation of a Persian gymnastic game, called *Wardish*, and in the second, a fine drawing of the au-

dience given to the celebrated Russian traveller, Mr. Pallas, by the chief of the Calmucks, surrounded with all the princely state of his broadfaced courtiers. These interesting communications have been sent from Petersburg, and will continue regularly. In the third number, a curious dissertation on the different phenomena by which various images appear in the clouds, (*fata morgana*) or opposite sea coasts seem to rise in the air, has been published by Doctor Reinecke, a gentleman at Weimar, pretty well versed in physics and natural history, and partaking in the far-extended enterprises of Mr. Bertuch, the proprietor of the Industry-Comptoir at Weimar. The dissertation is illustrated with several copper-plates, very well calculated to give a full insight into these optic delusions. Professor Gaspari, the editor, has likewise published a *Geographical Almanack*, to be continued every year, in which an interesting retrospect of every publication concerning geography during the last year, of new maps and travelling-books, is given in a superiour manner. This Almanack, enriched with maps and copper-plates, cannot fail to attract the notice and meet the applause of every lover of geography and statistical accounts. A very interesting publication has been printed and engraved likewise for Mr. Bertuch, which bears the title; *Astronomical Atlas*, compiled by Mr. Goldbach, and revised at the observatory of the Seeberg, near Gotha. It consists of sixty copper-plates, in small folio, executed with the utmost care, and after a new plan, the constellations being left in blank, all the ground being done in black, by which means it will be found very easy by every dilettanti of astronomy, to study that science by himself in comparing the plates with the starry heavens. An introduction is prefixed to the whole by Mr. Zach, in a very concise and masterly manner. Indeed Mr. Bertuch is intitled to the highest praises for forwarding such useful enterprises, with an unremitting zeal and the great accuracy.

Mr. Matthäi, engaged at the Academy of Mr. Mounier, at Belvidere, near Weimar, for lectures in the ancient classics and in the German language, for such of the young English gentlemen who are desirous of it, publishes now a very learned Commentary on the Hymns of Homer, which will appear very soon in the spring at Leipzig, in one volume in octavo. He made his academical studies at Göttingen, under the tuition of Mr. Heyne, from whence he went to Amsterdam, and engaged as private tutor to the son of a rich Dutch merchant. There he contracted

ted familiarity with the best scholars of the Dutch, Ruhnkenius, Santenius, Wyttenbach, from the intercourse of whom he derived great advantage in his literary pursuits. Mr. Heyne's Homer is going on very rapidly in the press at Leipzig. Three volumes are already printed, but it is supposed, nothing will be sold before the completion of the whole.

ANALYSIS of all the permanently valuable Papers which have appeared in the JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE, from its Commencement to the present Time; continued from our last Magazine, page 249.

OBSERVATIONS on the CULTURE of the MANIOQUE, or CASSAVA. By M. BRUNELLI. Journ. de Phys. II. 630.

THE very extensive use of this plant, as an article of food in South America, furnishes a striking example of human ingenuity successfully directed to the extraction of wholesome nutriment, from such vegetables as are very active poisons in their natural state. The Cassava (*Iatropha Manihot* of Linnæus) is a native of the warmer parts of South America, especially Brazil; its broad palmated leaves and white and rose-coloured blossoms render it a very ornamental plant. It may be propagated by seed, but more expeditiously by suckers: when these are planted in a deep, rich and light soil, they vegetate with surprising vigour, producing in the course of a year a tuberous root above two feet long, and half a foot in thickness: from this is prepared, after the following manner, a mild nutritious food, much in request with the natives and even the European colonists. The roots, as soon as gathered, are washed and stripped of their thick rind by means of a knife; the heart, which is a pulpy mass, either white, or of the colour of the yolk of an egg, is passed repeatedly between cylinders turned by mill-work till the juice is entirely expressed. The dry pulp, being thus freed from the poisonous juice, is a compound of farina and vegetable fibre, and requires no further preparation than being thoroughly dried over a very slow fire; in this state it may be kept for several months in close vessels, and when used may be made into cakes by kneading up with water and baking it, or into potage by boiling with water and a little Cayenne pepper. The pure farina, called by the Indians *Tapioca*, is separated from the fibrous part by taking a handful of the pulp after the juice is extracted, and working it in the hand till a thick white cream appears on its surface; this is scraped off and washed in

cold water; by degrees it settles to the bottom, and the water being poured off, the rest of the moisture is dissipated over a very slow fire, stirring the farina the whole time; by this means it concretes into grains about the size of Sago, which grow hard by keeping; this is the most nutritive part of the pulp, and is a very pure fecula; it will keep for any length of time if preserved from moisture, and is a very wholesome and palatable food. The Indians prepare an intoxicating liquor from this plant, by heaping together the Cassava cakes till they begin to heat and get mouldy, and then infusing them in water: a very rapid fermentation speedily takes place, and an acerb disagreeable liquor is produced, incapable of being kept for more than a day without spoiling, but which by its intoxicating quality fully answers the intention of the natives. The poisonous liquor is of a sweet bland taste, but, if taken in any quantity, brings on an excessive swelling of the body, convulsive tremors, vertigo and death. The hog, however, and some other animals devour the fresh root with eagerness and perfect impunity.

Remarks.—From the preceding account, it appears that the Cassava is composed, like most of the tuberous roots, of vegetable fibre, fecula or starch, and water holding in solution the poisonous matter and saccharine mucilage. The method of separating the nutritive part is extremely rude, and capable of being both simplified and improved. The roots, when peeled, should be grated and thrown upon a sieve; by gentle pressure with the hand, the juice together with some of the fecula, will pass through; the fecula will speedily subside, and the juice when poured off, may be fermented, by which process the poison would in all probability be destroyed: even should this not be the case, a pure ardent spirit may be obtained after fermentation by distillation. The pulp on the sieve should be repeatedly washed with cold water, till it comes off quite clear; and all the washings being put together, will deposit the fecula; the water being poured off, the fecula should be dried in a gentle heat, and is the pure Tapioca; the fibrous matter remaining on the sieve is of no use but as fuel.

On the CULTIVATION of MADDER.

Journ. de Phys. II. 152.

THIS plant may be propagated either by offsets or seeds; if the latter method is preferred, the seed should be of the true Turkish kind, which is called *Lizari* in the Levant. On a light thin soil the culture

culture cannot be carried on to any profit; that soil in which the plant delights, is a rich sandy loam, three feet or more in depth.

The ground being first made smooth, is divided into beds four feet wide, with alternate alleys, half as broad again as the beds; the reason of this extraordinary breadth of the alleys will appear presently. In each alley is to be a shallow channel for the convenience of irrigating the whole field, &c. that part of the alley that is not otherwise occupied, may be sown with legumes. The madder seed is sown broadcast in the proportion of from 25 to 30 lbs per acre, about the end of April. In a fortnight or three weeks the young plants begin to appear, and from this time to the month of September, care must be taken to keep the ground well watered and free from weeds. If the plants are examined in autumn, they will be found surrounded with small yellow offsets at the depth of two inches, and early in September, the earth from the alleys is to be dug out and laid over the plants of madder to the height of two or three feet; with this the first year's operation finishes.

The second year's work begins in May, with giving the beds a thorough weeding; and care must be taken to supply them with plenty of water during summer. In September, the first crop of seed will be ripe, at which time the stems of the plants may be mown down, and the roots covered a few inches with earth, taken as before out of the alleys.

The weeding should take place as early as possible in the spring of the third year, and the crop, instead of being left for seeds, may be cut three times during summer for green fodder, all kinds of cattle being remarkably fond of it. In October, the roots are taken up, the offsets carefully separated, and immediately used to form a new plantation; and the roots, after being dried, are sold either without further preparation, or ground to a coarse powder, and sprinkled with an alkaline ley. The roots lose four fifths of their weight in drying, and the produce of an acre is about 2000lbs weight of dry saleable madder.

An ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of the CLASS of PHYSICAL and MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, during the first Quarter of the 8th Year, read at the Public Sitting of the 4th of January, 1800, by G. Cuvier.

C. GUYTON has presented a table of direct combinations of forty-two chemical elements; that is to say, of sub-

stances which chemists have not yet been able to decompose, and which they regard as simple substances, until the contrary be proved.

These forty-two substances, combined only two at a time, give 861 different combinations; of which we do not yet know even one half. If we combine them in a triple or quadruple series, paying at the same time attention to the constituent parts of all the combinations, we shall find the number of the latter increase to a degree which overpowers the imagination.

One might, at first, be induced to regard our ignorance of the greater part of these combinations as a proof of the imperfection of the science; whilst, in fact, it is from the immense progress which it has lately made that we have discovered even the possibility of these combinations.

Formerly no one conjectured the existence of these elements, nor the combinations of which they are susceptible; and every time when a new element, or a substance simple so far as our present instruments are capable of ascertaining, is discovered, the chemist has to ascertain the properties of more than forty single and a much greater number of compound combinations. His task thus daily increases in an incalculable proportion.

Among the substances with which chemistry has been enriched in our own time, the principal are some semi-metals, one of which has been named by its discoverer, M. KLAPROTH, of Berlin, *uranite*, from the planet *Uranus*, or Herschell's planet; following the example of the alchymists, who had denominated the common metals from the seven ancient planets.

C. CHAMPEAUX is the first who found the ore of *uranite* in France. All the details of this discovery have been communicated to us by C. LELIEVRE.

Chemists have given the appellation *affinity* to that principle by which different substances tend to unite with each other; and to ascertain the various modifications of this principle is the peculiar object of all their researches. The science of chemistry cannot be regarded as complete, until we possess a table of the degrees of affinity of each substance with every other in all given circumstances.

The principal difficulty in forming such a table, arises from the affinities not preserving the same order under all circumstances. It has been long known, for instance, that this order varies according to the different degrees of heat; but several other causes, to which chemists had not hitherto sufficiently attended, contribute to the same effect.

C. BER-

C. BERTHOLLET has presented to the class an extensive work upon this subject, part of which he previously communicated to the Institute of Egypt. It proves, that, while he searched for new facts in a distant country, he was equally careful in connecting them with some general theory.

In enumerating the causes which alter the order of affinity, the first that may be mentioned is the respective quality of each of the substances brought into contact.

A substance which remains entirely inactive when it enters into a composition in no greater quantity than the other component parts, acquires a powerful activity when its quantity is augmented. It would hence appear, that the different parts of each substance unite their efforts to overcome the resistance which is opposed to them.

Another of these causes is the cohesion, to a greater or less degree, of one of the simple or compound substances. This quality increases the resistance to the alteration which the laws of affinity tend to produce.

A third cause is elasticity, which diminishes the tendency to combination. Thus any substance, oxygen for example, acts with incomparably greater force when concentrated in a liquid combination, than when in the elastic state.

The action of heat seems to enter into this third cause. It is probable that the mode in which it alters the order of affinity in different substances, is by effecting a change in their respective elasticity. If, then, two or more substances are found when combined together, to produce an elastic, concrete, and perhaps insoluble compound, their effect as to the definitive result must be calculated according to the absolute power of affinity possessed by each ingredient; but an allowance must be made for the tendency of the concrete or elastic state to diminish their power of affinity.

The application of these principles, which had not before been considered in a general point of view, must greatly tend to elucidate all the phenomena of chemistry.

C. BERTHOLLET has accordingly been able, by means of those principles, to bring within the compass of the known laws of chemistry a multiplicity of facts which appeared unconnected with, or even contrary to, those laws.

Hitherto, for example, the affinities of the greatest part of compound bodies were regarded as independent of their component parts, because the circumstances above-mentioned were never taken into calculation.

But C. BERTHOLLET clearly proves, that in a variety of instances, the former depend upon the latter, and shews how from so small a number of elementary substances are formed so many compounds, and the infinitely varied effects which nature presents to the view of the chemical inquirer.

Those happy explanations which remove anomalies and apparent paradoxes, are always received with pleasure by the philosopher, because they relieve his mind from that perplexity which is insupportable to the pride of man.

Beside the table, which I have already mentioned, C. GUYTON has presented us with four others, which he has drawn up for the elementary instruction of the pupils of the Polytechnic School.

One contains the methodical distribution of the minerals into orders, classes, genera, and species. Another gives a complete system of the external characteristics of minerals, according to the principles of Werner. The object of the two last is to render easily intelligible to beginners, C. HAUY's theory of the formation of crystals, by presenting in order the first molecule of a crystal, its nucleus, and the different modifications produced by the laws of diminution in the solvent, and by giving them drawings explanatory of the formulæ which represent these modifications, and the solids resulting from them.

This zeal for propagating the discoveries of another, would have been remarked at a time when a natural jealousy so often prevailed among those who aspired to any reputation for science. But at present, when those who cultivate knowledge are all united by the ties of a noble friendship, this circumstance can no longer form the subject of eulogium.

Several naturalists of the class have been occupied, during the preceding quarter, in examining the wrecks of those organic bodies which are discovered in places where analogous objects no longer exist—an inquiry of the highest importance to the curiosity of man; who, not satisfied with endeavouring to elucidate his own history, attempts to penetrate that of the globe, compared with which science has scarcely existed for a single day.

C. VILLARS, an associate, has informed us that he discovered pieces of fossil wood on one of the highest mountains of the Alps, at the foot of a glacier, which is more than 760 metres* in perpendicular height above the nearest forests now

* 3 feet 11 inches old French measure remaining.

remaining. They consist of the trunks of larch, birch, alder, and aspen trees, with their roots in perfect preservation. Their appearance is such as to convince C. Villars that they vegetated on the very spot where they are now buried. But from what cause has the cold become so intense as to prevent trees of the same kind from now growing but at a very great distance below this elevation?

It is to be found, according to C. VILLARS, in the degradation of the summits of the mountains, and the washing away of their soil by rains, and in the improvident destruction of their woods by the hands of man.

C. POIRET has communicated to us a no less curious fact. He has discovered the spoils of fresh water shell-fish under beds of turf, covered over with other strata containing marine shells. It thence results that the ground which exhibits those appearances was first washed by a river, and afterwards inundated by the sea; though it is now situated in the midst of a continent.

C. BEAUVOIS, an associate, has brought to us from Northern America proofs of equally astonishing changes in the state of the earth. The spoils of enormous quadrupeds, totally unknown at present, had been already found in that country. But C. Beauvois has shewn us bones very different from those which had been formerly dug up.

In every climate fresh proofs are daily found of the revolutions which the globe must have undergone, and which are indelibly imprinted on every part of it.

In the Botanical department, the class has received from C. BROUSSONET some valuable observations on new or useful plants of Morocco and the Canary islands. In the latter the *mesembryanthemum crystallinum* is cultivated, on account of the soda obtained from it, and which amounts to no less than one third of its original weight. C. Broussonet is of opinion that this plant might be cultivated in the plains between Montpellier and the sea, and in isles on the coast of the department of Var.

C. TESSIER has communicated some observations on the disease which he calls *charbon*, as it affects millet, the produce of which it frequently diminishes one half. It is contagious, and is propagated by communication.

C. DESFONTAINES has presented the second and last volume of his *Flora of Mount Atlas*. This book, which erudition, correctness of description, and fine

plates, render equal to the most distinguished botanical works, is a striking proof of the author's zeal, who selected his materials in the midst of deserts, and by constantly exposing himself to dangers.

C. VENTENAL has communicated an extensive work on the Linden tree. He has proved that the *T. Europæa*, of Linnaeus includes two distinct species. He describes some new species, natives of America, which may be naturalized in our gardens, particularly one which will, doubtless, be preferred to the common Linden, on account of its leaves being thicker, more pulpy, and better calculated to resist the heats of summer. Its flowers are likewise more numerous, sweeter, and continue longer than those of the ordinary kind.

The anatomists have been principally employed in describing the organization of two animals, the most simple and the most distant from man.

One of these animals, called the *Medusa*, floats in the sea. It does not, like almost all known animals, feed by one mouth, but receives its nourishment through a multitude of small tubes, which may be compared to the roots of a plant. Its stomach performs the office of the heart, and distributes the nutritive juices through vessels which ramify into every part of the body.

The second, to which C. HUZARD has called the attention of the class, is found in the brain of sheep, and nowhere else. It is impossible to conjecture whence the animal comes, or how it penetrates into this mansion. But it produces a mortal disease, the symptoms of which consist in convulsive bounds and whirlings. The body of this animal is a single vesicle full of water; it has several heads and as many mouths. A special committee has been appointed to discover the means of destroying this singular parasite in the living sheep.

Such is an account of the purely theoretical labours of the class during the last quarter. But those of more direct utility have not been neglected.

C. CHAPTAL has communicated to us a new method of bleaching cotton, an account of which will be given in the course of this sitting.

C. LOISEL, an associate, has published a complete treatise on all the practical branches of the art of glass-manufacture.

C. SABATIER has proved that it is frequently possible, in cases where the head and neck of the humerus are attacked with caries or exostosis, or where the

upper part of the arm is fractured, to avoid the painful and dangerous operation of amputating this member at the articulation, by simply extirpating the upper part of the bone. Several persons have been treated in this manner; and they have

found no diminution either of strength or mobility in their arms. In surgery, the glory of rendering an operation unnecessary is far superior to that of inventing a new one.

(To be continued in our next)

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

An ACCOUNT of the ORIGIN and PROGRESS of the ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN.

(To be regularly continued.)

AN account of an institution which has met with so much encouragement from the public, and which promises to be attended with advantages so important, will not, we trust, be disagreeable to our readers; we shall, therefore, endeavour to lay before them a view of its rise and progress; and shall, in our succeeding numbers, continue to give such information concerning its proceedings as may be thought interesting to them.

The plan was first projected by Count Rumford; and it would seem, that for some years this active philanthropist and philosopher had contemplated the practicability of the scheme, of which he had sketched a rude outline in a correspondence with another enlightened and benevolent character, Mr. Bernard, treasurer of the Foundling Hospital, a gentleman well known as an active member of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor.

The slowness with which improvements of any kind make their way into common use, and especially such improvements as are most calculated to be of general utility, had strongly attracted the attention of the Count. The greatest obstacles to the improvement of the useful arts and manufactures, appeared to be the want of elementary information in them. They can move on in the beaten track in which they have been instructed; but for want of a knowledge of the principles on which their respective arts depend, they can make no material improvement in them; whereas it was to be presumed, that if the principles of mechanics and chemistry could be taught on an extensive scale, so that the knowledge of them might be widely diffused, rapid improvements must follow.

One great object to be had in view, was therefore to teach by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments the

principles of science, and their application to the improvement of arts and manufactures, as well as the common conveniences of life. Another important object was, facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements. The best mode of attaining this end seemed to be, to have public rooms for the exhibition of all such new mechanical inventions and improvements as might be thought worthy of the public notice, and more especially of such contrivances as tend to increase the conveniences and comforts of life; to promote domestic economy, to improve taste, and to advance useful industry. By procuring a collection of the completest working models, or constructions of the full size, of all such mechanical inventions as were likely to be useful, formed on the most approved principles, and kept in actual use, it was to be presumed, that the advantage to workmen, who would thus see what they were to imitate, would be great.

To complete this grand scheme, it was proposed to publish frequently an account of useful discoveries; not only of those which might be made by the Institution, and in this country, but in every part of the world. By these means, the benefits of the Institution would by no means be confined to the metropolis, but by a quick circulation of useful discoveries would extend its influence to the remotest corner of the British dominions, and to the whole world. Such is the plan, which, if it required boldness of spirit to conceive, required a still more daring and enterprising mind to think of executing it.

About the beginning of the last year, the plan was mentioned among some friends, who immediately perceived the advantages which must attend it, and entered into its merits with ardour and enthusiasm. These communicated it to their friends; and every one to whom it was mentioned, was eager to give it his support; in a short time it was countenanced by such numbers, that it was thought advisable to realize the idea, and give it "a local habitation and a name."

The

The first regular meeting was held at the house of the President of the Royal Society, who has long been eminently distinguished as the patron of science, and the promoter of useful inventions. Here it received a regular form; a considerable sum of money was subscribed, and a plan drawn up, and directed to be published.

This was no sooner done, than subscribers flocked in from all quarters, and the founders perceived that it would soon be in their power to conduct their favourite scheme on an extensive scale; and as their funds were already respectable, they purchased an extensive building in Albermarle Street, which they fitted up so as to answer the present purpose. It was necessary, however, that the society should be incorporated, not only that their property might be secure, but that the laws which might be framed for the government of the Institution might be properly enforced. For this purpose a petition was presented to the king, praying that he would grant them a charter of incorporation, with certain rights and privileges, as is usual in such cases. To this he was not only graciously pleased to assent, but desired he might be considered as the patron of the establishment, and that it might be called the Royal Institution. By this charter, which is dated the 30th of January of the present year, the members of the institution are constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The government of the Institution is vested in a president and nine managers. The members of the society consist in three classes. 1. Proprietors; 2. Members or subscribers for life; 3. Annual Subscribers.

A proprietor is a hereditary governor of the institution, and has a *perpetual transferable* share in the House of the institution, and in all the property belonging to it; has a voice in the election of managers and visitors, and has two *transferable* tickets of admission into the establishment,

and to all the philosophical lectures and experiments.

A subscriber for life has one ticket (not transferable) of admission into the establishment, and to all the lectures and experiments. The same privilege is enjoyed by an annual subscriber during the year of his subscription.

The nine managers are chosen by and from the proprietors by ballot; three of them for three years, three for two years, and three for one year, capable, however, of being re-elected. Besides the managers, there is a committee of visitors, to assist in framing the bye-laws, to inspect the Institution annually in detail, and to examine and audit the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Institution; this committee is composed also of nine persons, chosen by and from the proprietors of the Institution; three for three years, three for two years, and three for one year, capable of being re-elected. The president has the privilege of nominating two of the managers as vice-presidents; a treasurer and secretary are chosen by the managers from among the proprietors.

The following are the present officers of the Institution. The Earl of Winchelsea, *President*; the Earl of Morton, the Earl of Egremont, and the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, *Vice-Presidents*; the Earl of Bessborough, Count Rumford, and Richard Clark, esq. Chamberlain of the City, *Managers for three years*; the Earl of Egremont, Sir Joseph Banks, and Richard Joseph Sullivan, esq. *Managers for two years*; the Earl of Morton, the Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, and Sir John Cox Hippisley, Bart. *Managers for one year*; the visitors are, the Duke of Bridgewater, the Bishop of Durham, and Thomas Bernard, esq. for three years; Lord Palmerston, Lord Teignmouth, and Rowland Burdon, esq. for two years; Earl Spencer, Lord Somerville, and Samuel Thornton, esq. for one year; the Rev. Dr. Glasse is Secretary, and Thomas Bernard, esq. Treasurer.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

AGRICULTURE:

A Treatise on the Cultivation of Larch and Scotch Fir Timber, with Directions for Planting in various Soils and Situations, by W. Pontey, nurseryman of Huddersfield, 3s. Mawman.

DRAMA.

The Siege of Cuzco, a Tragedy, by Wm. Sotheby, esq. 2s. 6d. Wright.

Speed the Plough, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, by Tho. Morton, esq. 2s. Longman and Rees.

The Piccolomini, or the first Part of Wallenstein, 3 C 2

Ienstein, a Drama, translated from the German of Schiller, by S. T. Coleridge, 4s. sewed. Longman and Rees.

Crime from Ambition. A Play in Five Acts, translated from the German of Wilhelm August Iffland, by Maria Geisweiler, translator of the Noble Lie, Poverty and Nobleness of Mind, &c. &c. Price 2s. 6d. C. Geisweiler.

EDUCATION.

A Hebrew Grammar for the Use of Students of the University of Dublin, by the Rev. Gerald Fitzgerald, D. D. printed at the University Press, Dublin. Vernor and Hood.

A Practical German Grammar, by Dr. Rander, 6s. H. D. Symonds.

Mrs. Trimmer's Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature, and to the reading of the Scriptures, translated into French by Nicolas Hamel, 12mo. 2s. Law.

HISTORY.

The History of the Helvetic Confederacy from its Origin to its late Dissolution, by Joseph Planta, esq. 2 vol. 4to. Stockdale.

Two Historic Dissertations, on the Silesian War, and on the Character and Conduct of Louis XVI. by William Belsham, 4to. and 8vo. Robinsons.

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Crosby and Letterman.

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The Trial of Mrs. Jane Leigh Perrott, at Taunton, on a Charge of having stolen a Card of Lace, 1s. West and Hughes.

The same, by John Pinchard, with a Plan of the Shop, 2s. Hurst.

The Proceedings of the House of Lords in the Case of Benjamin Flower, Printer of the Cambridge Intelligencer, for a supposed Libel on the Bishop of Llandaff, with prefatory Remarks by Mr. Flower; to which are added the Arguments in the Court of King's Bench, on a Motion for an Habeas Corpus, and a Postscript, containing Remarks on the Judgment of that Court, by Henry Clifford, 4s. boards. Crosby and Letterman.

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Anti-Jacobin Review	-	2 0
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British Critic Review	-	2 0
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Critical

Critical Review	-	-	2	0	tal Philosophy, at Cambridge; the second	
Chirurgical ditto	-	-	1	6	edition, octavo, 3s.	Lunn.
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European Magazine	-	-	1	6	ed; by a Lady, 3 vol. 10s. 6d. sewed.	
Repertory	-	-	2	0		Vernor and Hood.
Evangelical Magazine	-	-	0	6	Memoirs of Modern Philosophers, 3 vol.	
Fashions of London and Paris	-	-	1	6	8vo. 15s.	Robinsons.
Gentleman's Magazine	-	-	1	6	Horatio of Holstein, 3 vol. 12s.	Dutton.
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Historical ditto	-	-	1	6	A Short Story, 2 vol. 7s.	Cawthorne.
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Erotische Schwänke aus Cupidos Brief-tasche, 1 und 2 theil, boards 16s. 6d. 1799.

Hedwigii Analytica Descriptio Filicum, cum icon pict. fol. boards, 17s. 1799.

Römers Archiv der Botanik, 4 stücke, mit kupf. 4to. 2l. 14s.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

St. David's Day, a Comic Opera, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; composed, and most respectfully dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by T. Attwood. 8s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Mr. Atwood has, in "St. David's Day," gratified the town with some very pretty music. The overture is a kind of medley, made up of Welsh airs, relieved by some original and pleasing variations and movements, forming in the whole a novel and attractive effect. The airs, "'Twas spring; all nature gaily smiling," sung by Mr. Atkins; "If a landsman would know the true need of a tar," sung by Mr. Incedon; and, "Let fools follow pleasures too certain to cloy," sung by the same gentleman, are excellent in their kinds, and display the talents of this improving and ingenious composer to great advantage. The compilations are characteristic and judicious, and the publication, taken in the aggregate, forms not only an alluring exercise for the voice, but a pleasant and useful companion for the piano-forte.

L'Amico del Principiante; being twenty-eight short solfaing Exercises for a single Voice, with a Bass-accompaniment. Designed to assist young Singers in learning to sing at Sight, by Samuel Webbe. 3s. 6d. Hodgk.

This useful and ingenious work has been published before in a smaller size for the convenience of the pocket. The author, for various reasons adduced in the present edition, now gives it in folio; and, at the same time, avails himself of the opportunity of making alterations in his management. Some of these alterations we highly approve, particularly his placing the *minors* immediately after such *majors* as agree with them in solmization, instead of giving the several *majors* and *minors* separately and independent of each other, as in the former edition. Many works of this description have come under our inspection, but we do not know of any in which so much necessary information is so clearly laid down, and compressed in so small a compass.

Death or Liberty, sung by Mr. Incedon, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; written and composed by Tho. Carter. 1s. Thompson.
The air of "Death or Liberty" possesses

lessen much originality, and is perfectly consonant with the tenor of the words. The accompaniment is judiciously managed, and, while it accommodates the piano-forte practitioner, is calculated to heighten the aggregate effect. The words, though not of the first order of merit, bespeak a liveliness of imagination, and are in no degree deficient in that grand qualification in ballad writing, *characteristic propriety of diction*.

Three Quartettos for two Violins, Tenor, and Violoncello, composed by George Dittler. 8s. Coni and Duffek.

These quartettos appear to have been written with a view to the improvement of practitioners on the instruments for which they are designed. No particular difficulties present themselves in the execution, yet the action is sufficient to call forth the exertion of the pupil, and cannot fail to accelerate his progress. We have carefully compared the parts, and find them laid together with considerable skill and science, but, at the same time, are obliged to observe, that we trace no particular novelty of combination, nor any striking trait of melody.

A Grand Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin and Violoncello, by W. A. Mozart. 4s. Bland and Weller.

This sonata comprizes four movements, calculated, both by their style and arrangement, to most admirably contrast and relieve each other. The passages in general are at once characterized by elegance of melody, and brilliancy of execution. In a word, the whole of this valuable production is written in the best manner of its celebrated author, and strongly claims the attention of musical teachers, and of the public.

An Ode to Harmony, set to Music by Edmund Ayrton, Mus. Doc. Cantab. et Oxon. 2s. 6d. Longman and Clementi.

The present ode is composed in the form of a glee for four voices; a soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. The melody is smooth, easy, and natural; the combinations are, in general, rich and masterly, and the transitions of harmony, in some instances, both novel and striking. The composition consists of three movements, which proceed with an improving effect, and lead to a close, at once satisfactory to the ear, and impressive to the feelings.

A favourite Overture for the Piano-forte, in which is introduced the celebrated Air of "Hope told a flatt'ring Tale." Dedicated to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Composed by Mr. Latom. 2s. Bland and Weller.

In the first movement of this overture, Mr. Latom has displayed much spirit and boldness of conception. "Hope told a flatt'ring tale," which forms the second movement, is ingeniously arranged, and prefaces the ear for the concluding rondo with an attractive effect. The subject of the rondo, though not remarkably original, is lively and pleasing, and closes the piece in a style highly creditable to the judgment of Mr. Latom.

Three Concertante Duets for two Violins; composed by J. Sanderfon. 8s. Thompson.

These duets display the taste of their ingenious composer to much advantage. The parts are combined with skill, and the passages flow with pleasantness and facility. The different movements are calculated to relieve each other, and the general effect evinces much knowledge of the instrument for which these agreeable and improving exercises are written.

The Green Willow Grove, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; written by Mr. Rannie, and dedicated to Miss Nicolson of Lockwood, by J. Ross, Organist of St. Paul's Aberdeen. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

We find in this little ballad much of that easy flow of melody and justness of expression which we have so frequently had occasion to remark in our notices of Mr. Ross's vocal effusions. The sentiments of the poets are interestingly conveyed, and the passages spring out of each other with novelty and sweetness.

A Collection of progressive Lessons for the Pedal Harp, including a Variety of Sonatas, Airs with Variations, Minuetts, Rondos, and German Waltzers, &c. &c. Composed, and dedicated to Lady Staunton, by Mr. Weippert, sen. 5s. Bland and Weller.

We find this "Collection of Progressive Lessons" to precisely answer its title. The different pieces are not only ingeniously composed, and well selected, but succeed each other with that gradual increase of execution which cannot fail to lead the practitioner successfully forward, and to produce that rapid improvement which seldom attends an indiscriminate choice of exercises.

The Soldier's Struggle between Love and Honour, sung by Mr. Incedon, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; composed by T. Carter. Thompson.

"The Soldier's Struggle" is, in point of character, strongly conceived. The melody is every where pointed and expressive; but in no part more conspicuously so than at the words, "Hark! hark! the drums are calling," where the sense is skilfully conveyed, and where genius and judgment are most strikingly united.

Canon, Five in Two, by Edmund Ayrton, Mus. Doc. Cantab. et Oxon. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

Dr. Ayrton, in the present ingenious piece of harmony, has displayed much of that science and happy contrivance necessary to the production of a good canon. The parts combine with ease, and the aggregate effect is a confirmation of our high opinion of the judgment of the author in this species of composition.

Mozart's celebrated Opera of the Lauberstöt: the most esteemed Airs from that valuable Work. Arranged as Duets for two Performers on one Piano-forte or Harpsichord, by T. Haigh. 5s. Relfe.

Mr. Haigh has selected from this celebrated opera three of the most approved airs; and which, under his management, form practices for the Piano-forte as agreeable as they are ingenious and improving. The works of this so justly esteemed composer cannot be too frequently brought before the public, and the use made of the present melodies does much credit to the author of the new arrangement.

The Bugle Horn, a favourite Air; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by T. Haigh. 1s. Relfe.

The Bugle Horn is here converted into a pleasant rondo. The passages lie conveniently for the hand, and are accommodated to the practice of juvenile performers.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.)

Six Prints, tinted and coloured in imitation of Drawings. R. Westall, R. A. Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place.

A Girl going to fetch Water.
A Girl returning from Market.
A Peasant's Return to his Family in the Evening.
Portrait of Lady Jane Harley.
A Shepherd Boy.
A Cottage Girl.

The two last are of a smaller size than the others.

These little and beautiful imitations are of that simple and captivating class which so much distinguished the productions of the late justly admired Gainsborough, of whose works they remind us, not from being in the slightest degree imitations of his style, but from being conceived in the same spirit, and executed with the same taste and feeling. A Shepherd Boy, a Cottage Girl, and a Peasant's Return to his Family, in the hands of this artist, become fascinating and interesting subjects. Added to all this, the colouring and general appearance are so similar to drawings, that it requires a very close inspection to discover that they are prints.

The same artist is at present employed

in painting a picture with figures large as life, for the Shakespeare Gallery; the subject is, *the Ghost of Caesar appearing to Brutus.*

The Shetland Peasants. The Husbandman's Refreshment. Painted by H. Singleton, engraved by Anthony Cardon, price 7s. 6d. each.

In *The Shetland Peasants*, there is an evident, and not an unhappy imitation of Westall, to whose fascinating productions though it is not equal, it is more in his manner, than any of those we have seen, who have trod in the same path. The companion print is inferior; both of them are very well engraved in the chalk manner.

The Washington Family. Painted and engraved by E. Savage, published by Savage and Wilkinson, Cornhill, price 1l. 11s. 6d.

This is a groupe, of the general, his lady, and two grand-children, and since the general's death has excited some interest; but considered as a piece of art is in a very inferior class, and we can hardly think it possible that the portraits could be painted from the life. They certainly are treated in a very savage stile.

The Departure of Æneas from Carthage.
Calypso conducting Telemachus and Mentor to the Grotto.—Painted by W. Hamilton R. A. Engraved by Egginton. Plain 1l. 11s. 6d. In colours 3l. 3s. 0d. Tomkins Bond-street.

These prints are engraved in the chalk manner, and may be termed *showy things*, but those painted in colours are rather gaudy than splendid, for the printer seems to have imagined that nothing but bright colours was necessary to produce a brilliant effect, and has left out the shadows; this makes them *fine* in the same sense as that of the artist, who not being able to paint a good hand, graced the wrist with a *point lace ruffle*. The plain prints are better, but in many respects erroneous in the drawing. The figure of Æneas, though habited in most gorgeous panoply, is glaringly defective; and such a Dido was not worth waiting for: the background and surrounding scenery is very beautiful and appropriate.

In the other print *Calypso* has not much of that captivating and bewitching beauty which was not to be withstood, nor does *Telemachus* seem to be much struck with her charms; he goes, because she asks him, not because he is attracted by irresistible beauty. As to Mentor, so far from being qualified to give advice to his pupil, he seems to want it for himself, and looks as if he were searching for a thought without success.

Priam at the Feet of Achilles, entreating for the dead body of Hector. Painted by Copley, engraved and published by Fogg, No. 50, Old Bond street.

This also is engraved in the chalk manner, and it must be acknowledged the design is somewhat interesting, but it wants dignity and simplicity both in the design and *chiaroscuro*. There is also an unparadonable disproportion in the size of the figures; between those in the foreground and the back ground there is only the breadth of a table, and yet those in the latter are not one third of the size of those in the former, and from this circumstance, as they cannot be materially diminished by the perspective, they give an idea of little men. Achilles wants nerve; he does not appear the *mighty hero* drawn by the poet; and though the face is handsome, it is not of the right cast, it is not military; neither is there any trait of that gloomy vengeance with which he should have been characterised: in the place of it, the ruling passion of the moment is surprise. Priam is a common old man, without the smallest portion of interest in his countenance.

FROM GESNER'S DEATH OF ABEL. Adam bearing the Dead Body of Abel. W. Singleton, pinxit. Jas. Godby, sculp. published by Murphy, Howland-street, 1l. 1s. The Departure of Cain. Ditto, Ditto.

Singleton's pictures have merit; but are marked with a general sameness that at first sight impresses the idea of our having seen them before. In these two designs the figures are so much of the same cast, that there is no separating them. Adam is another Cain, and Mahala another Eve. In the second are some children neither elegant nor correct. In the face of Mahala taking a farewell look at the cottage of her parents there is something interesting; and though the figures are ill drawn, they are engraved in a rich and showy style, in the chalk manner.

The Dead Soldier, engraved by Heath from a picture by Wright of Derby, price 1l. 6s. published by Heath, and for Thompson.

This print has been published some time; but every time we view it, it gives us fresh pleasure. It is an address to the mind, and calculated to impress the heart with the most tender sympathy for the elegant female, who in such a place, and under such circumstances of heart-wringing agony, is contemplating a husband dead, and a helpless infant dependant on her for its precarious sustenance! It has been remarkable, and perhaps with a degree of justice, that the figures are not large enough for the tent and surrounding scenery; be this as it may, the general effect is fascinating and impressive, and the general hue of the print has that fine silver tone so much admired in pictures by Teniers.

Cottagers at the Bottom of Mount Vesuvius. Gruffier del. Bartolozzi sculp.

One of these cottagers, from her magnificent habit, might pass for an Egyptian princess. She has beads enough to furnish a troop of pilgrims with rosaries, and is on the whole more like any other thing than a peasant. Another of these *peasants of the Mount*, from her air, attitude, and habit, might very well pass for a sphinx. Notwithstanding all this, the effect is agreeable and pleasing, the whole has what painters call a very pretty eye; and tho' the dancing dog is grotesque, it may be appropriate.

Portrait of Dr. Black, late Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh; engraved by Heath from a Picture by Raeburn. Proofs 10s. 6d. Prints 7s. 6d. In colours 15s. Published for Heath, and for Thompson, Great Newport-street.

Mr. Raeburn's portraits are generally marked by a close resemblance to the original,

original, and usually very well painted. The above has both these merits, and Mr. Heath's engraving has done it ample justice.

Mrs. Sheridan and Child. Hoppner pinx. Grant Sculp. Prints 10s. 6d. Proofs 15s.

Though this is a fine print, the drawing of the neck gives an unpleasant air to the head, and the whole is rather in a flutter, and wants massiness. With more breadth it would have been better.

A very beautiful little print has been just engraved by Bartolozzi from a capital picture by Albani, and is in a few days to be published for Messrs. Boydell; it is called *Cupid's MANUFACTORY*, and represents a group of little winged genii forging and pointing their darts. The contrivance for their fire is pretty, playful, and, considering it as a light, airy subject, perhaps poetical.

Sir Sidney Smith, repulsing Bonaparte at the Siege of Acre, is to be published by subscription by A. Fogg, by whom it is engraving, from a picture by *W. Hamilton* R. A. Proofs 2l. 2s. Common impression 1l. 1s.

Lucien Bonaparte, the French minister of the interior, has appointed Citizen Perier and Fontaine architects, to execute the monument of Pope Pius VI. at Valence. It is to be simple and elegant; to display rather the modest simplicity that should characterize a minister of the Christian religion than the absurd pageantry of a Pope.

In consequence of the picture which Alderman Boydell has presented to the City, the court of common council have requested him to sit for his own portrait, which the alderman has chosen to be painted by that admirable artist Sir William Beechey. The manner in which this was conducted in the following motion, is highly honourable to the court and to the Alderman.

Motion made by Mr. Goodbehere in the court of common-council, and unanimously adopted.

"That the members of this corporation grateful for the delight afforded to them, as often as they assemble in this court, by the splendid collection of paintings presented to them by Mr. Alderman Boydell; entertaining an affectionate sense of the honour done them by that patron of arts, and proud of the relation in which they stand to him as fellow citizens; do as a testimony of their feelings request him to sit for his portrait to an artist of his own choice: conscious however, that hereby they are only requesting him to confer a new gratification on themselves and their successors, and unwilling that, amidst such and so many remembrances of sublime characters, and illustrious actions, his portrait should be wanting, who, discerning in the discovery, and munificent in the encouragement of merit in others, combined in his own character private integrity with public spirit, and solid honesty with a highly cultivated taste."

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In April 1800.

FRANCE.

IT appears by a Letter from general Massena, dated head quarters at Genoa, March the 3d, that the campaign has commenced there. "Informed (he says) that the enemy were forming magazines at Sestri di Levante, and that the insurgents of Fontana Buona increased in strength and audacity, I resolved to punish the one, and to feed the army at the expence of the other. March the 5th was chosen for this operation, and generals Marbot and Gasan, commanding the second and third divisions of the army, were ordered to facilitate it by making a strong reconnoitring in their front. The former set out from Savona, and proceeded as far as Dego and Sofana. The latter went to the gates of Novi, the enemy every where falling back before them. The right

wing, which general Darmand commanded, beat the Austrians, and after a considerable loss, made them evacuate Sestri di Levante, which they occupied, with three battalions, a squadron of hussars, and four pieces of cannon. This operation procured for us between 5 and 6000 quintals of corn found in the buildings."

The Paris Journals have been received to the 13th of April; nothing in them is more interesting, than the capitulation between the Grand Vizier and general Kleber. The stipulations of the Treaty do not materially differ from those contained in the Gazette of Vienna. Sir Sidney Smith is not only a party to this Convention, but is stated to have acted as the Plenipotentiary of the Porte. The negotiation was carried on on board the *Tigre*, between the commodore and general Desaix.

and M. Poussielgue. The letter of Kleber is a justification of his own conduct. What he says of the disappointment of the troops in Egypt, at hearing of the arrival of the combined fleets in Brest harbour, is worthy of remark. "I entertained hopes of receiving these succours, because I knew that the French and Spanish fleets were united at Toulon, and only waited for a favourable wind to sail from thence. They left that place indeed, but it was for the purpose of re-passing the streights, and getting into Brest. The army was deeply afflicted at this news, they heard at the same time of our reverses in Italy, in Germany, in Holland, and even in La Vendée, without any proper measures having been taken to arrest the course of those calamities that threatened the very-existence of the Republic."

"The French army has, during its residence in Egypt, engraven on the minds of the inhabitants, the memories of its victories, that of the equity and moderation with which we have governed, and the conviction of the power of the nation of which it constitutes a part. The French name will be long respected, not only in this province of the Ottoman Empire, but also in the whole of the East."

I count upon my return to France with the army, about the end of May at the latest."

The report to the consuls by the minister of general police, has the following sentiments upon the subjects of emigration. "Now that the force of the Republic is wholly applied to the preservation of what is good, and the reparation of all; now that moderation and wisdom are the most necessary conditions of our political existence, generosity ought to be considered as an essential part of justice, when it is not incompatible with the interests of the country. On the list on which are inscribed the most irreconcilable enemies of the Republic, there are names, which the truest friends and most constant lovers of freedom are astonished and afflicted at reading. Ought they to be considered as Emigrants, and their names to remain on the list, who every where, and during the whole of their exile, have done honour by their conduct to the country which has abjured them, and who have shewn themselves worthy of the title of Frenchmen in places in which this title invited nothing but difficulty, danger, and hatred?—Ought those who in all countries to which they carried the regret of having lost their own country, have

found in voluntary emigrants violent enemies and bitter persecutors?—Ought those finally who expiated in foreign dungeons the lot of having assisted their country in the achievement of liberty? You will not be of opinion, Citizens Consuls, that men of this character ought to be confounded with degraded beings, who would not have a right to pity, if pity were inseparable from esteem. Will the emigrants consider as a favourable presage for them, as a pledge of hope, that some names are erased that never deserved the affront of being associated with theirs? No, Citizens Consuls, the list of emigrants will be more irrevocably fixed when it shall contain none but names dear and known to despotism. The most severe and solemn measure you can employ against the true emigrants, is to isolate from them a small number of men honoured by efforts for the cause of liberty, by generous conduct, and by unjust misfortunes."

Apprehending however, that these principles might be carried too far, the minister of general police has addressed the prefects to the following purport. "Malevolent persons spread a report, which the credulous repeat, that emigrants return to the French territories, and establish themselves without interruption. To judge of the fate of the emigrants only by what people affect to believe, we might say, that they have nothing to do, but come and repose in the bosom of the Republic, and carry on their attempts against it. An amnesty has been granted to the insurgents of the West, who have laid down their arms agreeably to the terms and periods granted by the act of pacification. This amnesty ought and must be inviolably observed towards those in whose favour it was made; but it was not intended for the emigrants—in vain would they search in it for titles to favour. The social compact requires, and the government and the generals have declared, 'there is no amnesty for emigrants.' The government has promised justice to men whom the unfortunate concurrence of certain circumstances may have for a moment confounded with the emigrants. This justice shall be rendered, but it shall become indulgence for no person whatever."

The First Consul has sent a letter to the members of the municipality of the city of Amsterdam, dated the 8th of March, to the following purport.—"I have taken every precaution to make this campaign decisive: but to secure its favourable issue, I shall

I shall in the first place have need of an extraordinary fund of ten or twelve millions; and as in a common cause the efforts ought to be reciprocal, I address myself to you, Citizens. I sent you general Marmont, member of the council of state, and I have charged him to present you with a plan, according to which the payment of the advances made by the commune and inhabitants of the city of Amsterdam to the French government will be secured in the surest manner.

"Knowing the good disposition which the citizens of Amsterdam have always manifested, I do not hesitate in circumstances of such urgency to have recourse to their zeal."

PORTUGAL.

The treaty of defensive alliance between Russia and Portugal was signed at Petersburg, the 21st of September 1799. The two contracting powers mutually guarantee each other's possessions. They declare their object is not to do wrong to any power, but to contribute to their mutual benefit and security, and to the re-establishment of peace in Europe. It is stipulated, that, on the requisition of either of the two powers attacked in their possessions, Russia is at first to furnish 6000 infantry; and that Portugal on the other hand is to furnish to Russia a squadron of six ships of war, five from 64 to 74, and a frigate of 32 to 40. The aid may be furnished in money, at the option of the party requiring. The auxiliary squadron of Portugal shall always be employed conjointly with the Russian squadron, or with those of their ally the king of Great Britain.

DENMARK.

In our review of affairs on the Continent, we ought not to omit the intelligence which is stated to have been possessed by our own cabinet for some days, of the decease of the sovereign of this kingdom. The unfortunate derangement under which he is well known to have laboured for many of the latter years of his life, having however for a long time since thrown the reins of government into the hands of the heir apparent; no political change of consequence can be expected to occur from such an event. The prince, when elevated to the throne, will doubtless pursue that dignified line of neutrality which he has hitherto exhibited as regent; which has proved so beneficial to the interests of his people, and which indeed was the only line of conduct to be expected from a personage of his extraordinary endowments and acquisitions.

RUSSIA.

The variable politics of this country have again astonished the world; and the aspect it at present exhibits may probably be productive of more influence upon the progress of the war, than any one event that has hitherto occurred in any country. It appears that the British cabinet are not so forgetful of the interests of their country, and of Europe at large, as to consent that Malta, which has probably by this time fallen into our possession, should be tacitly relinquished into the hands of the emperor Paul; and it is generally believed, that it will be, or has already been, occupied in the name of his Sicilian Majesty. The Russian Czar, however, who has steadfastly fixed his eye upon this important fortress, and has already elected himself into the high post of grand-master of the knights of Malta, cannot quietly brook the resistance which he finds is making from all quarters, to his *very modest and disinterested* pretensions.

EAST INDIES.

Advices have been received overland from Bombay, dated the 20th of December, which state the highly important intelligence of the fort of Jemaulabad having surrendered to the British arms, on the 8th of October. This completes the conquest of the whole of the Mysore country.

The natives have all, it is said, expressed the warmest sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the new system of government.

IRELAND.

The anti-unionists in the Irish Parliament made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to suspend, if not to defeat, the question of the incorporative union; by bringing forward a motion for the dissolution of parliament. The mover was Sir John Parnell, the late chancellor of the exchequer, who supported the measure, in conjunction with his friends, on the ground, that a new election was the only mode of ascertaining the sense of the people.—The motion was rejected by a majority of 150 to 104.

The two houses of the Irish parliament having finally concurred in the resolutions constituting the foundation of the plan of an union, and in an address to the Lord Lieutenant on that subject, requesting him to transmit them to the king, waited on his Excellency on Friday last; and thus the business terminates in Ireland for the present.

Letters, dated Dublin Castle, April the 6th, mention, that proposals for a loan, of 1,500,000l. Irish, for the use of the Irish government,

and M. Poussielgue. The letter of Kleber is a justification of his own conduct. What he says of the disappointment of the troops in Egypt, at hearing of the arrival of the combined fleets in Brest harbour, is worthy of remark. "I entertained hopes of receiving these succours, because I knew that the French and Spanish fleets were united at Toulon, and only waited for a favourable wind to sail from thence. They left that place indeed, but it was for the purpose of re-passing the streights, and getting into Brest. The army was deeply afflicted at this news, they heard at the same time of our reverses in Italy, in Germany, in Holland, and even in La Vendée, without any proper measures having been taken to arrest the course of those calamities that threatened the very-existence of the Republic."

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"Knowing the good disposition which the citizens of Amsterdam have always manifested, I do not hesitate in circumstances of such urgency to have recourse to their zeal."

PORTUGAL.

The treaty of defensive alliance between Russia and Portugal was signed at Petersburg, the 21st of September 1799. The two contracting powers mutually guarantee each other's possessions. They declare their object is not to do wrong to any power, but to contribute to their mutual benefit and security, and to the re-establishment of peace in Europe. It is stipulated, that, on the requisition of either of the two powers attacked in their possessions, Russia is at first to furnish 6000 infantry; and that Portugal on the other hand is to furnish to Russia a squadron of six ships of war, five from 64 to 74, and a frigate of 32 to 40. The aid may be furnished in money, at the option of the party requiring. The auxiliary squadron of Portugal shall always be employed conjointly with the Russian squadron, or with those of their ally the king of Great Britain.

DENMARK.

In our review of affairs on the Continent, we ought not to omit the intelligence which is stated to have been possessed by our own cabinet for some days, of the de-
 cease of the sovereign of this kingdom. The unfortunate derangement under which he is well known to have laboured for many of the latter years of his life, having however for a long time since thrown the reins of government into the hands of the heir apparent; no political change of consequence can be expected to occur from such an event. The prince, when elevated to the throne, will doubtless pursue that dignified line of neutrality which he has hitherto exhibited as regent; which has proved so beneficial to the interests of his people, and which indeed was the only line of conduct to be expected from a personage of his extraordinary endowments and acquisitions.

RUSSIA.

The variable politics of this country have again astonished the world; and the aspect it at present exhibits may probably be productive of more influence upon the progress of the war, than any one event that has hitherto occurred in any country. It appears that the British cabinet are not so forgetful of the interests of their country, and of Europe at large, as to consent that Malta, which has probably by this time fallen into our possession, should be tacitly relinquished into the hands of the emperor Paul; and it is generally believed, that it will be, or has already been, occupied in the name of his Sicilian Majesty. The Russian Czar, however, who has steadfastly fixed his eye upon this important fortress, and has already elected himself into the high post of grand-master of the knights of Malta, cannot quietly brook the resistance which he finds is making from all quarters, to his *very modest and disinterested* pretensions.

EAST INDIES.

Advices have been received overland from Bombay, dated the 20th of December, which state the highly important intelligence of the fort of Jemaulabad having surrendered to the British arms, on the 8th of October. This completes the conquest of the whole of the Mysore country.

The natives have all, it is said, expressed the warmest sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the new system of government.

IRELAND.

The anti-unionists in the Irish Parliament made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to suspend, if not to defeat, the question of the incorporative union; by bringing forward a motion for the dissolution of parliament. The mover was Sir John Parnell, the late chancellor of the exchequer, who supported the measure, in conjunction with his friends, on the ground, that a new election was the only mode of ascertaining the sense of the people.—The motion was rejected by a majority of 150 to 104.

The two houses of the Irish parliament having finally concurred in the resolutions constituting the foundation of the plan of an union, and in an address to the Lord Lieutenant on that subject, requesting him to transmit them to the king, waited on his Excellency on Friday last; and thus the business terminates in Ireland for the present.

Letters, dated Dublin Castle, April the 6th, mention, that proposals for a loan, of 1,500,000*l.* Irish, for the use of the Irish government,

government, will be received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh, on the 16th instant, for which debentures of 100l. each, to the amount of one million and a half will be issued, bearing an interest of 5l. per cent. per annum, from the 25th of March last.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the house of Commons, in a committee on the 31st of March, Mr. Pitt moved that 5,300,000l. which was the amount of the income tax last year, should be granted to his Majesty, on the credit of the same tax this year, which tax, however, he hoped in future would exceed its first amount. Mr. Pitt then gave notice that he should move for leave, on Wednesday next, to bring a bill to alter and amend the Income Act: that it was his intention to have the bill read a first time *pro forma*, and printed, and to allow full time for its consideration before the second reading. The next resolution moved, was, that the sum of 1,250,000l. should be granted to his Majesty, to be issued on the credit of certain duties on exports and imports. These resolutions were agreed to.

Major Douglas, late commander of the party of marines on board his Majesty's ship the *Tigre*, arrived on the 27th of March with dispatches from Sir Sidney Smith, captain of that ship, containing an account of the capture of the fort of El-Arish, by an advanced body of the army of the grand vizier, assisted by a detachment of marines from his majesty's ships, under the orders of the major. By this account it appears that the grand vizier moved from Gaza to El-Arish on the 20th of December last; and that the French commander having refused to capitulate, the fort was reconnoitred by major Douglas, accompanied by lieutenant-colonel Bromley and captain Winter; that batteries were erected on the 24th and the following days, the fire of which was attended with complete success; and that on the 29th in the morning, the enemy having ceased firing, major Douglas ascended the wall of the fort, by means of a rope which was let down for him, and received the sword of the French commandant; but that having been found impossible in the first moment to restrain the impetuosity of the Turkish troops, 300 of the French garrison were put to the sword, the remainder were saved, and the sick and wounded taken care of.

The extract of a letter to Lord Nelson from Sir William Sidney Smith, captain of his majesty's ship *Tigre*, dated off Jaffa the 8th of November 1799, has appeared

in the Gazette. The purport of this letter goes to inform his lordship of the melancholy death of Patrona Bey, the Turkish vice-admiral, who was assassinated at Cyprus, in a mutiny of the Janissaries on the 18th of October; the command devolved on Seid Ali Bey, who had just joined him with the troops from Constantinople, composing the second maritime expedition destined for the recovery of Egypt. As soon as their joint exertions had restored order, they proceeded to the mouth of the Damietta branch of the Nile to make an attack thereon, as combined with the supreme vizier, in order to draw the attention of the enemy that way, and leave his highness more at liberty to advance with the grand army on the side of the desert. The attack began by the *Tigre's* boats taking possession of a ruined castle, situated on the eastern side of the Bogaz, or entrance of the channel, which the inundation of the Nile had insulated from the main land, leaving a fordable passage. The Turkish flag displayed on the tower of this castle was at once the signal for the Turkish gun-boats to advance, and for the enemy to open their fire, their nearest post being a redoubt on the main land, with thirty-two-pounders, and an eight-pounder field-piece mounted thereon, a point blank shot distant. At length lieutenant Stokes was detached with the boats to check a body of cavalry advancing along the neck of land, in which he succeeded. This interchange of shot continued with little intermission during the 29th of October till the 1st of November. This delay gave time for the enemy to collect a force more than double that of the first division landed, and to be ready to attack it before the return of the boats with the remainder. The French advanced to the charge with bayonets. The Turks completely exculpated themselves from the suspicion of cowardice having been the cause of their delay; for, when the enemy were within ten yards of them, they rushed on, sabre in hand, and in an instant completely routed the first line of the French infantry. The impetuosity of Osman Aga and his troops, however, occasioned them to quit the station assigned them as a corps of reserve, and to run forward in pursuit of the fugitives; European tactics were of course advantageously employed by the French at this critical juncture. Their body of reserve came on in perfect order, while a charge of cavalry on the left of the Turks put them completely to the rout in their turn. At last the Turks in their confusion turned a random fire on the boats, to make

make them take them off; and the sea was in an instant covered with turbands, while the air was filled with piteous moans, calling to the English for assistance; it was (as at Aboukir) a duty of some difficulty to afford it them, without being victims to their impatience, or overwhelmed with numbers; they, however, preserved and saved all, except those whom the French took prisoners, by wading into the water after them. The loss in killed on our side cannot be ascertained. The French general, in his offer to exchange prisoners on the general account, assures Sir Sidney he had eleven hundred. As to the enemy's loss, there were no means of estimating it.

The capture of the *Genereux*, a French ship of 74 guns, and a large store-ship under her convoy, as they were on the point of entering Malta, will very much contribute to the reduction of that island. It is confidently stated that they had on board 1500 troops, and were deeply laden with provisions and military stores. They were captured by the cruisers of Lord Nelson's squadron.

The whole of the French convoy had a reinforcement of 4000 men, and valuable supplies of various kinds on board.

It is with reluctance we are obliged to notice the mutiny which surrendered to the enemy the *Danae* of 20 guns, captain Lord Proby; as well as the following authentic particulars of the unfortunate loss of his majesty's ship *Repulse*, of 64 guns, captain Alms. The *Repulse* was one of the ships of the channel fleet, but had been detached by Sir Alan Gardner to cruise off the Penmarks for the purpose of intercepting provision-vessels going to Brest. On Sunday the 9th of February there came on a sudden and violent gale of wind, and the rolling of the ship occasioned an accident to captain Alms, who, while standing near the companion-ladder, was thrown down it, by which one of his ribs was broken, and he was disabled from doing any further duty on the ship's deck. About twelve o'clock on the night of the 10th, the *Repulse* struck on a sunken rock, supposed to be main, 25 leagues south-east of Ushant. The ship continued striking on the rock near three-quarters of an hour before she could be brought to wear, and the water rushed in so fast that the lower-deck-tier was soon flooded. By great exertions the ship was kept afloat long enough to be enabled to approach the coast near Quimper; and at half past ten o'clock captain Alms and the ship's company quitted her, and made good a landing on one of the Gennans islands, about

two miles from the continent. The peasantry on the island gave every assistance, and it is supposed the ship's company have been sent prisoners to Quimper.

We have the painful duty to state the loss of his majesty's ship *Queen Charlotte*, of 110 guns, captain Todd, which was burnt off Leghorn on the 17th of March, when the commander and nearly 800 of the crew perished by the explosion. Vice-admiral Lord Keith, whose flag was flying on board of her, was, at the time, with some of the officers, providentially on shore. Twenty commissioned and warrant officers, two servants, and 142 seamen, were the whole of the persons who escaped destruction. The particulars are detailed by Mr. John Brad, carpenter of the *Queen Charlotte*: as he was dressing himself about six o'clock, he heard throughout the ship a general cry of "Fire." He then states the particulars until half past ten o'clock, when, finding all efforts to extinguish the flames impossible, he jumped from the jib boom, and swam to an American boat approaching the ship, by which he was picked up and put into a Tartan, then in the charge of lieutenant Stewart, who had come off to the assistance of the ship. On the morning of the accident, Lord Keith being, as above stated, on shore at Leghorn, had the mortification of discovering the *Queen Charlotte* on fire four or five leagues at sea. This sight rendered Lord Keith almost frantic; he immediately gave orders for all the vessels and boats to put off, and every assistance to be given; and in this service he was zealously seconded by the Austrian General, and all ranks in Leghorn. They came to an anchor, as the wind blew strongly off the land; but the flames were so rapid that very little hopes could be entertained of saving her. Between eight and nine o'clock the masts and rigging caught fire, and made a most awful blaze; the crew, however, cut the masts by the board; and, going over the ship, they no longer threatened mischief; but the fire had taken strong hold of the body of the vessel, and continued to rage. The guns began to go off, and the people in the boats and other vessels, who had gone from Leghorn, were so much alarmed for fear of the shot, that they would not approach the ship. By a letter from Lord Keith, which came to the hands of ministers the 12th of April, we learn that the whole coast of the cities of Marseilles, Toulon, Nice, and the Riviera de Ponente, are in a state of blockade.

The Duke of Norfolk was on Tuesday the

the 1st April in the chair of the wig-club, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. The memory of George Washington was among other toasts received with the most lively interest. The Lord Mayor proposed the health of the Duke of Norfolk, which was drank with applause; and the noble duke in returning his thanks, said, that he must lament, in common with all the gentlemen present, the infatuation of the country, that could continue so long indifferent to the cause of their own liberties, under the pre-

tended alarm of danger from any set of principles that should be adopted in France. England, blessed with its own constitution, could never be endangered from foreign nations.

The new expedition from our own coast is before-hand with that of France, and has actually failed; but to what quarter it is bound still continues a matter of conjecture; Malta is, however, supposed to be its object.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Monthly Report of Diseases admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell.

The District, in which the Patients of the Finsbury Dispensary are visited, comprehends the Parishes of St. James, and of St. John, Clerkenwell; of St. Luke; of St. Sepulchre, within and without; of St. Bartholomew, the Great and the Less; the Liberties of the Rolls, and of Glass-House Yard; the Town of Islington; the Parishes of St. Pancras; of St. Andrew, Holborn; and of St. George the Martyr, Queen's-square. This Tract of Ground may properly enough be termed, a North-Western District of the Metropolis.

List of Diseases, &c. from March 20, to April 20.

	No. of Cases.
C ONTINUED FEVER	16
Scarlet Fever	2
Measles	1
Sore Throat	4
Hæmoptysis	4
Pulmonary complaints without fever	53
Phthisis pulmonalis	12
Dysentery	3
Diarrhœa	4
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa	29
Leucorrhœa	7
Menorrhagia	6
Asthénia	10
Dyspepsia	6
Enterodynia	2
Peritonitis	1
Constipation	1
Vertigo	2
Cephalœa	5
Nephralgia calculosa	1
Pleurodyne	3
Hydrops	4
Hymorrhoids	3
Hysteria	3
Paralysis	3
Apoplexy	1
Schrophula	2
Colica Pictonum	1
Hypochondriasis	1
Infantia	2
Whooping Cough	4
Rheumatism	4
Febricula	4
Febris Mesenterica	3
Vermea	8
Fever Infantilis	6
Chronic cutaneous diseases	15

In the above catalogue of diseases the cases of amenorrhœa bear more than their usual proportion. Of these, some evidently arose from a mental affection; others from excessive corporeal fatigue; but the greater number from the partial application of cold, especially to the feet. In several instances, riding on the box of a hackney-coach was prescribed, and in the only one in which the advice was faithfully observed, it was attended with evident and speedy advantage. The motion of such a vehicle over the rough pavement of London affords no inconsiderable exercise, without demanding any degree of that voluntary exertion, of which, in many cases of this disease, the patient seems to be altogether incapable.

Those pains in the lower part of the back, with which female patients between forty and fifty years of age, are so frequently afflicted, have, nearly without exception, been relieved by the emplastrum thuris compositum. Whether this operates altogether immediately on the body, or in part, through the imagination, it may not be easy to ascertain; but a vast number of experiments authorize us in considering it, as, in some way or other, almost a *specific* in the disease:

A case of whooping-cough occurred in a man of seventy-one years of age. He had never any cough before. He said that his child had been afflicted with the same complaint, and that he had received from

from him the infection. The peculiar symptoms of the disease were distinctly and strongly marked. So favourable a hope, with regard to the event of the disorder, could not be entertained in this instance, as in those where it occurs at the usual period, especially as the patient was, independantly of his age, more than commonly enfeebled and emaciated. In spite, however, of these circumstances, after the application of a blister to his breast, mucilaginous mixtures, medicines gently opening, and opiates at night, the cough in a short time completely disappeared, leaving only a degree of weakness, which might be expected from an advanced period of life, and the operation of so violent a disorder.

In one of the patients afflicted with insanity, it evidently arose from the intemperate and long continued use of inebriating liquors. Most of the diseases, indeed, that prevail amongst the poor in London, originate from an excess of stimulus, connected with a defect of nourishment. This circumstance constitutes one of the principal obstacles to the success of dispensary practice. To a patient, whose only change of diet is from tea to spirits, what real advantage is to be expected from any pharmaceutical preparations? The draughts of the apothecary's shop, when opposed to those of the gin-shop, cannot have any effectual or salutary operation.

In addition to this circumstance, there is another difficulty with which a practitioner amongst the poor is obliged to contend, arising from the little confidence that is to be placed in the attention of the persons about the patient, and in the faithful administration of the remedies which are prescribed. This remark applies even

to those that are bound together by the nearest ties.

In a case of peritoneal inflammation, leaches were ordered, and a trifling sum was given to the wife of the patient for the purchase of them, which, however, instead of procuring with it a remedy, that she was informed was necessary to the life of her husband, she expended in inebriating draughts.

Accordingly; when the physician called the succeeding morning, he found the man and woman both lying on the bed; the one dead, and the other in the same last stage of intoxication.

There is no person, perhaps, who is apt to form so low an estimate of the value of human existence as a medical man practicing amongst the poor, especially amongst the poor of a great city. But it is not impossible that he may exaggerate the excess of their sufferings, by combining, as it is natural for him to do, their external state, with those feelings which he has acquired from very different circumstances and education. As the horrors of the grave affect only the living, so the miseries of poverty exist principally, perhaps, in the imagination of the affluent.

The labour of the poor man relieves him at least from the burden of fashionable ennui, and the constant pressure of physical inconveniences, from the more elegant, but surely not less intolerable distresses of a refined and romantic sensibility.

Even those superior intellectual advantages of education, to which the more opulent are almost exclusively admitted, may, in some cases, open only new avenues to sorrow. The mind, in proportion as it is expanded, exposes a larger surface to impression.

J. R. W. W.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of March, and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

APTED, John, Croydon, shopkeeper. (Sheppard and Cook, Dean-street, Southwark)
 Allen, T. Salford, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. (Edge, Inner Temple)
 Boyd, Walter, P. Benfield, and J. Drummond, merchants. (Gregg and Corfield, Skinner's-hall)
 Bullivant, A. Solihul, Warwick, victualler. (Egerton, Gray's-inn)
 Bate, James, Manchester, corn-dealer. (Swale, Clifford's-inn)
 Carr, W. P. Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, shopkeeper. (Philpot and Co. Red Lion square)
 Carr, R. E. St. Georges's in the East, merchant. (Pitcher, Clement's-inn)
 Cole, Edward, Exeter, tailor. (Drake, Prince's-street, Bedford-row)

Cooper, James, Epsom (Surrey, Brewer: (Burt, Torrington-street, Ratcliffe-highway)
 Child, E. South-street, St. Luke's, dealer. (Barnett, Soho-square)
 Corri, D. Haymarket, musical-instrument maker. (Cockayne and Co. Lyon's inn)
 Clearson, S. Strand, carver and gilder. (Fox, Parliament-street)
 Davies, Wm. Hereford, grocer. (Street, Philpot-lane)
 Drakeford, J. Birmingham, pattern-tye-cutter. (Bolton and Spike, Elm-court, Temple)
 Gill, Richard, Exeter, timber-merchant. (John Pidsley, Exeter)
 Gallarini, J. Panton-street, scrivener. (Comrie, Fleet-street)
 Green, R. Olney, Buckingham, lace merchant. (Whitshaw and Co. Gray's-inn)
 Greaves, J. Pudsey and J. Dufston, Farnley, Yorkshire, merchants. (Wilson, Castle-street, Holborn)

Hobson,

- Hobson, Joseph, Kirkburton, Yorkshire, tanner. (Gleadhill, Lothbury)
- Howard, J. Turton, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. (Kay and Co. Manchester)
- Horrocks, C. and W. Horwich, Lancashire, whitsters. (Hardman, Bolton)
- Hillingworth, John, Leeds, linen-draper. (Edge, Inner Temple)
- Jackon, J. W. Liverpool, druggist. (John Shethorne, Liverpool)
- Johnson, N. Henfield, Sussex, shopkeeper. (Tourle and Co. Bartlett's-buildings)
- Jetley, Joseph, and J. Hicks, Leeds, spirit-merchants. (Farrer and Co. Bread-street Hill)
- Johnson, Mary and Wm. Angmering, Sussex, shopkeepers. (Willson, Union-street, Southwark)
- Irwin, James, Red Cross-street, Southwark, brewer. (Parnell, Spitalfields)
- Kenny, James, and Joseph Baynes, Liverpool, soap-boilers. (Manley and Co. Temple)
- Kershaw, James and Joseph, Manchester, cotton-merchants. (Duckworth and Co. Manchester)
- Lloyd, James, Llanowen. (Bird and Nicholls, Hereford)
- Leach, J. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Hutton and Cross, Bolton-le-Moors)
- Lumsden, G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner. (Willson, Lincoln's-inn Fields)
- Lumb, Solomon, Halifax, cotton-manufacturer. (Allen and Co. Furnival's-inn)
- Lister, M. D. Southwell, Nottinghamshire, chemist. (Willson, Cattle-street, Holborn)
- Lockey, T. York, grocer. (Baxter and Co. Furnival's-inn)
- Murphy, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Wright and Co. Liverpool)
- Man, Alexander, Mark-lane, oilman. (Wright and Bovill, Lincoln's-inn)
- Mason, James, Redruth, Cornwall baker. (Follett, Inner Temple)
- Newton, Wm. Tidewell, vintner. (Holmes, Clement's-inn)
- Ollenshaw, Wm. Stafford, shoemaker. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn)
- Owencroft, J. Nottingham. (M'Dougall and Hunter, Staple's-inn)
- Padmore J. Leicester, linen-draper. (Edge, Inner Temple)
- Pitkeathley, R. Tavistock-street, bookseller. (Jackson, Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields)
- Page, James, Birmingham, grocer. (Platt, Bride-court, Fleet-street)
- Patch, T. Dudley-court, St. Giles's, victualler. (Willingham, Poland-street)
- Phillips, Thomas, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant. (Haynes, St. Mary-axe)
- Perry, S. Malmesbury, shopkeeper. (Robbins, Tetbury)
- Pheips, James, Hazlebury, Plucknett, Somersetshire, sail-cloth-maker. (Fox, Beaminster)
- Richards, P. Carmarthen, linen draper. (G. Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn)
- Rider, John, Broadway, Westminster. (Dugleby, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street)
- Rennison, Joseph, Queen-street, Cheapside, cotton-merchant. (Parker and Wells, Union-court, Broad street)
- Roberts, Wm. Baker, Surry-road, baker. (Smith, Villiers-street, Strand)
- Scholes, G. Edgworth, Lancashire, calico-printer. (Duckworth and Co. Manchester)
- Sutherland, James, Ogle-court, Marybone, painter and glazier. (Jeyes and Co. Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-squ.)
- Storey, G. Northumberland, farmer. (Sanderson, Palfgrave-place, Temple Bar)
- Shepperson, Wm. Oxford-street, grocer. (Gatty, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street)
- Shepherd, T. Osborne, Dorsetshire, miller. (Dyne, Serjeant's-inn)
- Tipping, Wm. Leeds, merchant. (Allen and Co. Furnival's-inn)
- Teare, P. Salter's Hall-court, merchant. (Davenport, Gray's-inn)
- Tweddell, James, Liverpool, saddler. (Williamson, Liverpool)
- Wheeler, Matthew, Lambeth, coal-merchant. (Hague, Cannon-row, Westminster)
- Westcott, John, Southampton, dealer and chapman. (Harper and Hooper, Ringwood)
- Williams, Thomas, Brantham, Suffolk, victualler. (Ambrose, Milety, Essex)
- Westerman Wm. Bermondsey-street, Southwark, plumber. (Alcock, Canterbury-square, Southwark.)
- Wickerion, Edward, sen. West Grinstead, Sussex. (Ellis, Northam)
- Wright, R. Bankside, Southwark, coal-merchant. (Fowler, Lambeth-road)
- Whetzel, Wm. and J. Poole, inn-keepers. (Parr, Poole)
- Walter, Wm. Limchouffe, grocer. (Mitchell, Union-court, Broad-street)
- Birchenough, Mary, Manchester, dyer, April 22.
- Barrs, Wm. and S. Birmingham, April 14.
- Barker, Jon. Cannon-street, sugar-factor, April 19.
- Barber, James, Gerard-street, Soho, woollen-draper. April 20.
- Battye, John, Wilson-street, Moor-fields, auctioneer, April 26.
- Blyth, Thomas, Birmingham, factor, May 2.
- Bevan, T. R. Basinghall-street, money scrivener, May 10.
- Bailey, T. Sunderland, money scrivener, May 1.
- Brathwaite, John, Walbrook, faqor, April 29.
- Bonnell, John, Newcastle-on-Tyne, holer, May 15.
- Berner, George, Hoddison, Herefordshire, miller, May 10.
- Brand, Alex. Princes-street, Lothbury, factor, May 3.
- Bainbridge, John, Bristol, linen-draper, May 29.
- Barron, Edw. Wellingborough, currier, May 8.
- Bevan, Thomas, Portsea, stationer, May 9.
- Cook, Thomas, Whitwell, Norfolk, dealer and chapman, April 21.
- Clerke, G. Cherry-tree-court, Aldersgate-street, watch-maker, April 26.
- Cawthra, Joseph, Guiseley, Yorkshire, merchant, April 28.
- Crosbie, Wm. and John Greenwood, Liverpool, merchants, May 2.
- Cobham, Wm. Thomas street, Southwark, lighterman, May 9.
- Collins, R. Union-court, Bond-street, carpenter, May 9.
- Campion, R. New Malton, ironmonger, May 7.
- Cunningham, Wm. Great Prescott-street, wine-merchant, May 10.
- Clarkson, Thomas, Wapping, ship-owner, May 28.
- Davies, Edw. Snow-hill, cheesemonger, April 22.
- Downing, G. New-street, Covent Garden, oilman, May 10.
- Davies, R. Bearbinder-lane, merchant, May 10.
- Dorrell, Wm. Bridgewater-square, clock-maker, May 10.
- Dennis, H. B. Gainsburgh, Lincolnshire, mercer, May 2.
- De Gruchy, J. P. and P. Gayey, merchants, May 17.
- Ewhank, T. Barnard Castle, Durham, woollen manufacturer, April 21.
- Edwards, H. Gravel-lane, London, and Duplex, G. Leeds, cloth merchants, April 17.
- Evans, Wm. Caermarthen, mercer, May 27.
- Fry, Wm. Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, April 29.
- Fell, John, Manchester, cotton-spinner, May 8.
- Gazeley, J. S. Dorset-court, Cannon-row, scrivener, May 7.
- Gale, J. Newcastle-on-Tyne, tallow-chandler, April 21.
- Guest, H. Blackman-street, Southwark, oilman, April 26.
- Gedge, R. C. Cheapside, wholesale-draper, May 17.
- Greaves, W. Hackney, butcher, May 10.
- Garrett, James, and B. Hathway, Oxford-street, Glass-sellers, April 29.
- Gale, R. Birmingham, mercer, April 29.
- George, D. Ross, Herefordshire, inn-holder, May 8.
- Godsell, T. Wapping, wharfinger, May 31.
- Grellet, G. and Charles, New London-street, wine-merchants, May 16.
- Hardy, Wm. and Joseph, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, April 28.
- Hill, Joseph, Woo'-street, ironmonger, May 10.
- Hayman, John, Golden-square, vender of medicines, May 10.
- Hewitt, J. G. Bideford, Devon, merchant, May 6.
- Hartley, F. and B. Fleet-street, silk-mercers, May 6.
- Haviland, James, Taunton, timber-merchant, May 16.
- Jorden, Joseph, Shadwell, sail-maker, May 9.
- Jollen, H. W. Maldon, Essex, butcher, April 30.
- Johnson, Edward, Cresting, St. Mary, Suffolk, paper-maker, May 7.
- Johnson, An. Newcastle-on-Tyne, holer, May 10.
- Kerrod, John, Hackney, bricklayer, April 29.
- King, G. St. Pancras, carpenter, May 10.
- Livesey, J. Hargreave, J. Anstie, P. Smith J. and Hall, Wm. calico-printers, April 14.
- Legger, J. Overbury, Worcestershire, miller, April 16.
- Lane, R. Bermondsey, Surry, tanner, April 26.
- Lacey, John, City Chambers, merchant, April 26.
- Luning, J. W. Lawrence, Poultny-lane, merchant, May 10.
- Lewis, Wm. and J. Douglafs, Liverpool, joiners, May 10.
- Madgwick, Thomas, Buxted, Sussex, tanner, April 26.
- Merrill, John, Sunderland, grocer, May 1.
- Mann, Thomas, Piccadilly, builder, April 29.
- Meredith, E. T. Tewkesbury, May 15.
- Marih, George, Old Jewry, broker, May 17.
- Newman, Cha. Southampton, cabinet-maker, April 26.
- Nettleton, R. Tooting, Surry, mealman, May 3.
- Noan, R. Kirby-street, Holborn, merchant, April 29.
- Nightingale, Wm. and Geo. Lombard-street, bankers, May 13.
- Osborne, R. Banbury, factor, June 2.
- Ofman, Thomas, Bath, brandy-merchant, April 25.
- Page, Wm. Eydon, Northamptonshire, April 17.
- Payne, Thomas and R. Cheapside, goldsmiths, April 26.
- Palin, Wm. Hockliff, Bedfordshire, innholder, June 9.
- Purdy, Wm. Mark lane, broker, April 29.
- Patterfon G. Berwick upon Tweed, linen-draper, May 9.
- Payne, Thomas and R. Cheapside, goldsmiths, May 10.
- Robertson, James, Fleet-street, oilman, April 22.
- Raffield, Charles and Samuel, Cannon-street, brush-makers, May 10.
- Reynolds, J. Frith-street, Soho, carpenter, May 13.
- Reinley, Thomas, Bedale, Yorkshire, shopkeeper, May 3.
- Reynolds, B. James-street, Covent Garden, carpenter, May 13.
- Sizer, John, Manningtree, Essex, grocer, April 29.
- Silk, Thomas, London Wall, plasterer, May 28.
- Scholefield, R. Great Portland-street, upholder, April 21.
- Seabrook, R. Southminster, Essex, April 30.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Allen, G. Loughton, Essex, victualler, May 7.
- Adamson, Joseph, Cateaton-street, factor, May 9.
- Antonietto, F. New Bond-street, milliner, May 9.
- Andre, P. Minories, merchant, May 17.
- Anderison, Wm. London and Peasley, muslin-manufacturer, May 13.
- Booth, E. Manchester, butcher, April 29.
- Beldhaw, Adam, Manchester, machine-maker, April 21.

Smith, Wm. Great Bolton, Lancashire, and S. Birch, Skipton, Yorkshire, cotton-manufacturers, May 9.
 Senate Edw. London-street, money scrivener, May 6.
 Smith, R. Bath, linen draper, May 13.
 Tanner, Edw. Dean street, Soho, May 6.
 Thompson, Thomas, Boro' Market, potatoe merchant, May 6.
 Toulmin, O. Essex Street, navy agent, May 7.
 Whalley, Tho. and J. W. Friday Street, warehouseman, April 26.
 Whitehead, Samuel, Manchester, shoemaker, April 28.

Whitling, G. Leadenhall Street, auctioneer, April 26.
 White, Joseph, Staines, innholder, May 7.
 Williams, Stephen, Dover, grocer, May 7.
 Watson, J. Halifax, spirit merchant, April 30.
 Wood, Jon. Borringdon, Herefordshire, smith, May 27.
 Willson, G. and H. Fiddle, Fenchurch Street, wine merchants, May 6.
 Wiggell, T. Jewry Street, wine merchant, May 7.
 Wilton, B. White Cross Street, victualler, May 6.
 Wood, James, Preston, Lancashire, linen draper, May 7.
 Watson, R. New Malton, carpenter, May 7.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] Mr. Bolgar, of the India-house, to Miss Kirkman, of Judd Place.

In November last, at Madras, Henry Brown, Esq. commercial resident, to Miss Sewell, niece of Henry Sewell, Esq. of that presidency.

Dr. Arnold, of Doctor's Commons, to Miss Georgiana Andry, of Seend, Wilts.

E. Browne, Esq. of Mark Lane, to Miss Browne, of Upper Tooting.

At Chiswick, E. Horne, Esq. of the Six Clerks Office, to Miss B. I. Pain, of Turnham Green.

At St. Martin's, Alex. Pitcairn, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss E. Campbell, of the Adelphi.

Mr. Mark, of Guildford Street, to Miss Mark.

Sir W. B. Burdett, Bart. to Miss Maria Reynett, daughter of the Rev. H. R.

At St. James's, Lieu. Col. Watson, of the 3d guards, to Miss Maitland.

At St. Andrew's, Mr. Williams, of Castle street, to Miss French.

R. Legg, Esq. to Miss Apgill, daughter of the late Sir Cha. Apgill.

J. Richards, Esq. of Essex Court, to Miss E. Russell of Hatton Garden.

The Marquis of Abercorn, to the Lady Anne Hatton, daughter of the Earl of Arran.

Lieutenant J. G. Smith, to Miss K. Rigg.

Lord Francis Osborne, son of the late Duke of Leeds, to Miss Charlotte Eden, daughter of Lord Auckland.

Died.] William Birch, Esq. many years an eminent solicitor in Dean Street, Soho.

In Berkeley Square, T. Thornhill, Esq. of Fixley, in Yorkshire.

Aged 78, at Hampton Court, Mrs. Martha Mann.

At Brompton, John Dillon, Esq. late of Balgord, in Ireland.

At Kilburn, I. F. Crawford, Esq. of the island of Antigua.

In Mount Street, Mr. West, Apothecary.

In Charles Street, Mrs. K. Webster, relict of Dr. C. Webster, of Edinburgh.

At Kennington, Mr. I. Poynder, of Eastcheap.

At St. Luke's Workhouse, Mr. Davis, the Master. Having deprived one of the paupers of his usual allowance, the man seized a large knife and mortally wounded him in the left breast.

Miss H. C. Prevost, daughter of B. Gen. Prevost.

Mr. James Frazer, Tambourine Player to the 2d regiment of guards.

Lady Mary Howe, youngest daughter of the late Earl Howe. She was engaged to have been married a few days subsequently to the day on which she died to the Earl of Morton.

At Pimlico, Mr. Maxwell, of the Admiralty.

At Amport House, in the county of Southampton, the Marquis of Winchester, and premier Marquis of England. The title devolves to his eldest son.

Milnes Lowndes, Esq. of Paper Buildings.

In Bedford Square, George Drake, Esq.

At Islington, Mrs. Witherly, relict of the late Mr. Deputy Witherley.

At Peterham, the Right Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, Lord Privy Seal of Scotland.

At his lodgings in Kirby Street, Mr. James Baker. He shot himself through the head in consequence of the derangement of his circumstances.

Of a decline, Mr. John Rider, many years a respectable Printer in Little Britain. He was the son of the late Rev. John Rider, author of an History of England, and of other works.

At Croydon, Mr. Thomas Coales.

In St. Bartholomew's hospital, Louis Barthelemicki, on the figurantes at the Opera House. This poor foreigner was cruelly butchered by some villains belonging to a class of men, who under the supposed sanction of the Law, too frequently commit enormities foreign to the mild spirit and practice of English jurisprudence. Greatly to the honour of Sir William Addington, the perpetrators have since been committed to Newgate, to take their trials for wilful murder.

In Dean's Yard, Westminster, Mr. Thomas Glover, son of the Rev. R. Glover.

At Islington, W. Northage, Esq.

At Brentford, 83, Mr. Rob. Ashley.

In Nottingham Place, Miss Anna Frederick.

At Kensington, Mrs. Baxter, wife of A. Baxter, Esq. Consul of Russia.

Mr. I. Cherington, of Queen-street, Cheap-side.

In Bridge-street, Westminster, Mr. Clark, of the Treasury.

At Chelsea, aged 98, Robert M'Furson. In 1716, he entered on board the Panthis, Captain Lestock, afterwards in the army, and was

was serjeant of a regiment of foot, with General Wolfe at Quebec.

In Holles-street, Mrs. Maydwell, wife of the Rev. W. L. Maydwell, of Gedding-ton.

At Chertsey, 28, Mr. W. Payne.

In the King's Bench, Major Ingram, of the Fencibles, and late of the 60th. He fell, in a state of intoxication, from a two pair of stairs window, in the King's Bench, and was killed on the spot. He was detained for two small debts of only 40 and 30l. Three keepers of the drinking shops in the Bench, have in consequence of his death, been committed to the New Goal.

At Tottenham, Mrs. Cock.

In Gray's Inn, Miss Ann Shepcutt.

In Great Cumberland-street, Mrs. Mary Stoddart.

At his Chambers, in King's Bench Walks, the Honorable Daines Barrington, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and lately one of the Welsh Judges. He was the fourth son of the first viscount Barrington, bred to the bar, and though a sound and learned lawyer, never rose to eminence as a pleader. He was some time recorder of Bristol, advanced to the rank of King's Council, and in 1757, made one of the Welsh judges, and afterwards one of the judges of Chester. Being possessed of an ample income, and having a strong bias to antiquarian knowledge, and natural history, he applied his legal knowledge to the investigation of curious questions of legal antiquity, and published the results in a valuable quarto volume. His enquiries into ornithology, the various phenomena of nature are well known, and his intelligent conversation on those and other subjects, will not be speedily forgotten. He was also an esteemed and constant contributor to the transactions of the Royal Society. Mr. B. is probably the last survivor of the pleasant society, which for many years used to distinguish Tom's Coffee House. His latter companions were principally the Benchers of the Temple, of whom he was one, and his principle exercise, a walk in the Temple Gardens. He thus passed a long, studious, and inoffensive life, and was one of those men who, without the boast of ready or splendid talents, obtain by diligence, patient investigation and invariable integrity, that degree of respect which its own eccentricities will seldom suffer genius to enjoy.

On the Hallifax station, where he commanded, Admiral George Vandeput. He was promoted to the rank of Captain, in 1765, and to that of Admiral, in 1799. He was a son of Sir George V. renowned for his famous contest for Westminster. The admiral was a plain manly character, a judicious critic in the arts and in private life esteemed for his worth and intelligence.

Aged 74, George Brucher, Esq. of Clapham Common.

In Queen-street, Cheap-side, Mrs. Lewis.

At Bath, aged 27 and 26, the ladies Mary and Julia Colyear, daughters of the Earl of Portmore. They died of a rapid decline, within three hours of each other, being previously quite exhausted. They had been fine young women, and much admired at court, and in the fashionable circles. Lady Julia had been watching the momentarily expected dissolution of her sister, when on a sudden she arose, ran into an adjoining room, gave a loud shriek, and was the first of the two that expired.

At his house in Devonshire Place, Henry Newcome, Esq.

S. L. Morris, 61st regiment, Governor of Quebec.

At the drawing room in the Tower, London, at an advanced age, and after a short but painful illness, W. Gardner, Esq. chief draughtsman at that place.

At his house in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, in his 41st year, Anthony Lambert, Esq. This gentleman, who was a native of Northumberland, went, in 1779, to Bengal, as a cadet, in the military service of the English East-India Company; but abandoned the profession of arms shortly after the peace in 1782, and applied himself to commerce, which, during the remainder of his residence in India, he followed with singular industry, ability and success. Such a pursuit, however, was altogether inadequate to the full occupation of his active mind. Though exposed to the influence of a climate highly enervating to Europeans, he still possessed an ardent desire for study, and found time to gratify it in the midst of the most various and important concerns of business. The knowledge which he hence derived was not, as is frequently the case with those who read much after they are men, without having enjoyed a learned education while young, either desultory or confused. Every thing, on the contrary, which he thus gained, immediately assumed its proper place in his mind, connecting itself with whatever already existed there of a like nature; and, when it was to be used, it came forth accompanied by many other similar facts and reasonings, and combined with these into a whole by his own powers of thought. Much of his knowledge indeed was not to be found in books, though a most valuable one might have been formed from it. For, having neglected no opportunity which had occurred to him, during a stay of 19 years in India, of becoming acquainted with its geography, politics, products, commerce, and manufactures, he was in possession of more information upon those points, taken together, than perhaps any other person of his time. Such attainments naturally rendered him both useful and agreeable in general society; while his uprightness, modesty, independence of spirit, and

and manly candour, constituted him an object of affection and esteem to those who knew him intimately. His health having been much injured by the climate of India, he returned to this country in July, 1798, in the hope of re-establishing it. But the change was not followed by the wished-for effect; and his sufferings, which he bore with great fortitude, continued almost without respite to the day of his death. A large circle of friends lament his loss, not only on account of the blow which has been given to their private happiness, but because they are confident that his many virtues and talents, joined to his extensive and accurate knowledge of the affairs of India, would have proved, if he had lived, of eminent service to his country.

At her Ladyship's house, in Sackville-street, Dublin, the Right Hon. Jane Lady Dowager Erne, relict of the late Lord E. Her ladyship was eldest daughter of John King, of Charleston, Roscommonshire, esq; and married, first, in June, 1753, Arthur Acheson, third son of Sir Arthur A. fifth baronet of Gosford castle, co. Armagh, brother to the late Lord Gosford. By Mr. Acheson, she had one son and two daughters, all of whom died in their infancy; and Mr. A. followed them, June 23, 1758. In 1763, she became the second wife of the late Lord Erne; but had no issue by his lordship, who died in 1772.

Aged 75, Mr. John Lone, stockbroker.

Mr. Richard Townsend, of Ludgate-hill, feather-merchant; a man of the most consummate integrity; and some years in the common council for Farringdon Without.

Mr. Richard Hollier, upper marshal of the city of London.

In his 72d year, the Rev. Dr. John Stafford, of Chiswell-street, Finsbury, 42 years pastor of the church in New Broad-street, and associate with Dr. Guyse till his death.

Additional Particulars relative to the late Dr. Cloberry, whose death we noticed at page 393 of the first volume.—He was born Aug. 5, 1719, at Kelland, near Bodmin, in Cornwall, of an ancient and respectable family, and educated at Eton on the foundation;—was admitted scholar of king's college, on the marriage of the late provost, Dr. Sumner, father of the present provost, in 1737; B. A. 1741; M. A. 1745; M. D. 1758; and fellow of the college of physicians 1763. He first practised physic at Richmond, and afterwards at Cambridge, where he continued till his death, Feb. 8, 1800. Dr. Glynn changed his name to Cloberry in pursuance of the will of a relation, who bequeathed to him some property; but he was usually addressed and known by his paternal name. His life was one uniform course of integrity and benevolence. Though, for a long series of years his practice was very extensive, and his establishment confined within the walls of a

college, on a plan of most temperate and strict œconomy, his effects scarcely exceeded 10,000l. including the bequest of his relation. In what manner he applied the principal part of his professional emoluments is known to those who were supported or assisted by his beneficence. It was happy for those around him, that it pleased Providence to extend his life to a very advanced period. His faculties were clear and vigorous within a very short time of his decease. During his illness, sensible of his gradual decay, he expressed nothing but resignation and kindness, and expired without a struggle or a groan. Agreeably to his repeated directions, he was interred in the vault of the chapel, in a private manner, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. On this occasion, the members of the college only attended. But though, in this instance, it was the laudable duty of his executor to comply with his desire, yet the voice of public gratitude required some more eminent mark of respect to be paid to so bright and unprecedented an example of public virtue. The vice-chancellor, therefore, Dr. Mansel, actuated by his sincere regard to the memory of his invaluable friend, communicated to the gentlemen of the university his intention to accompany the friends of Dr. Glynn, in mourning, from Trinity college to St. Mary's church, on the following Sunday. The procession consisted of the heads of houses, the noblemen, and a numerous body of masters of arts. On this occasion, a sermon was preached by Mr. Mitchell, Fellow of King's college; who closed a plain and serious discourse on the vanity of the present world, and the glories of the next, with an encomium on the deceased. Dr. Glynn has bequeathed to his college 9000l.; to his servant 500l.; and to his executor, the Rev. Mr. Kerrich, of Magdalen college, 5000l. He was a character of long and distinguished celebrity in the University of Cambridge, though the printed testimonies which the public possess of his literary merit are but few. He obtained, in 1757, the Setonian prize for a poetical Essay on the Day of Judgment, which is one of the most excellent compositions produced by that institution, and ranks with the sublime and beautiful productions of Christopher Smart on the same occasion. This essay was printed at the university-press, and afterwards in an octavo collection of these prize poems. Dr. G. interested himself much in the Chattertonian business, and is said to have been some time confined with a violent cold, caught in visiting the depositary of the Rowleian MSS. and to have contributed much information and assistance to Mr. Mathias in his essay on that subject.

Additional Particulars relative to Capt. Skynner, lately lost in the Lutine Frigate.—Captain Lancelot Skynner, late commander of his Majesty's frigate La Lutine, was the eldest son

son of a clergyman now living, and nephew to an officer of the same name, who fell when commanding the Bideford frigate, in an engagement off the coast of Portugal. Capt. Skinner, the subject of this sketch, entered early in life, into the sea-service. In the year 1790 he was appointed lieutenant of the Cygnet sloop, then serving in the west Indies. On the commencement of hostilities his zeal prompted him to seek for active service. In November, 1794, he was appointed by Sir John Jervis, to the command of the Experiment, on the Leeward Island station. Admiral Caldwell, afterwards removed Capt. Skynner into the Zebra sloop. In the month of March, the Zebra was ordered to the protection of the island of St. Vincent, which was at that time in the most imminent danger, from the successful irruption of the Charaibs. On his arrival off that island, Capt. Skynner found the enemy in possession of the strong post on Dorsetshire hill, which was almost within gun-shot of the principal town. Undaunted, however, by any considerations of personal safety, alive only to the claims of his country and a sense of his own honour, Capt. Skynner nobly volunteered his services to Governor Seton upon this occasion. The offer was accepted; and the Captain proceeded at midnight with the principal part of the crew of the Zebra, accompanied by the militia of the island and a few regular troops. After an anxious march of two hours, through the most difficult and broken parts of the hill, Capt. Skynner and his little troop reached the enemy's camp. The Charaibs were surprised. A severe conflict ensued, which lasted near an hour. The chief and a great proportion of his followers fell in the action. The rest were totally routed and dispersed. It is well known by those in any degree connected with the island that to the success of this exploit the colony is at the present moment indebted for its existence. The Legislature of the island had recently voted him a sword; and it was their intention to have interceded with the government of this country to grant him, as a more substantial recompence for his services, a considerable tract of the forfeited Charaib lands. Before the intention could be carried into execution, death snatched him from his honours, his country and his friends. In the month of April, 1799, Earl Spencer appointed Capt. Skynner to command La Lutine, a 32-gun frigate, completely manned and equipped. The only material service in which he was engaged in this ship was under Admiral Mitchell in the Zuider Zee, the Lutine forming a part of that British force which awed the Dutch fleet into a surrender. In October following, the Lutine was ordered to carry specie, to a large amount, for the relief of the Hamburgh merchants. She

failed on the morning of the 9th of that month from Yarmouth, and (as was related by the only survivor of her crew) was, on the evening of the same day, completely wrecked on a shoal near the Fly passage on the coast of Holland. Thus fatally terminated the career of a man, of whom it is but reasonable to predict that, had he lived, he would have become one of the brightest ornaments of the naval service.

Additional Particulars relative to the late Dr. Warton, whose death was mentioned in the Wiltshire news in our last, page 309.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Warton, rector of Wickham in Hampshire, and prebendary of Winchester, was, during a long course of years, successively under and upper-master of Winchester college. His publications are few: a small collection of poems, without a name, was the first of them, and contained the Ode to Fancy, which has been so much and so deservedly admired. They were all of them afterwards printed in Dodsley's collection. He was also, a considerable contributor to the *Adventurer*, published by Dr. Hawkesworth; and all the papers which contain criticisms on Shakespeare, were written by him and his brother, Dr. Tho. Warton, a name dear to the literature of our country. The first volume of his Essay on the Life and Writings of Pope was published, and had passed through several editions: an interval of between twenty and thirty years had elapsed, before he gave a second volume of that elegant and instructive work to the world. He had not only meditated, but had collected materials for a literary history of the age of Leo the Tenth; and proposals were actually in circulation for a work of that kind; but it is probable, that the duties of his station did not leave him the necessary leisure for an undertaking which required years of seclusion and independence. His last and late work, which he undertook for the booksellers at a very advanced age, was an edition of Pope's Works, that has not altogether satisfied the public expectation. He was cheerful in his temper, convivial in his disposition, of an elegant taste and lively imagination, with a large portion of scholarship, and a very general knowledge of the Belles Lettres of Europe; it may be presumed, that Dr. Warton possessed, beyond most men, the power of enlivening Classical Society. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson; was seen at the parties of Mrs. Montague, as well as at the table of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was an original member of the Literary Club. He possessed a liberal mind, a generous disposition, and a benevolent heart. He was not only admired for his talents and his knowledge, but was beloved for those qualities which are the best gifts of this imperfect state.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties.

[* * Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

At a late meeting of the Agricultural Society, for the county of Durham, several premiums were adjudged and paid for encouraging the breeding of stallions and bulls.

Mr. William Casson, land-surveyor, has announced for speedy publication correct plans of the Rivers Tyne and Wear, from actual surveys.

A new Ballast Quay is about to be erected upon the River Tyne, near St. Anthons; and the Mill-Dam Quay, at South Shields, is to be extended. A Weighing Machine is also to be erected at Gosforth Toll-Bar.

A remarkably severe contest to represent the city of Durham, has lately been carried on between Major Matthew Russell, and Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor. On Thursday, March 13, being the third day of the poll, the numbers were respectively 148 and 146; but on Saturday, Major Russell was forced to give way to the pre-engaged interest of Mr. Taylor. The numbers at the close were, 360 to 464, and 7 for a Mr. Baker, who started on Monday.

To the scandal of public morals a public cock-fight, to continue six successive days, has recently been advertized in the Newcastle Papers. The *Gentlemen's* subscription main is actually spoken of. This inhuman sport, much to the credit of our national character, is now only continued in a few districts of the kingdom.

A baker of Sunderland has been fined 40s. for selling bread before it had been baked 24 hours, conformably to the provisions of the last act of parliament.

The parish church of Wall's End, is about to be rebuilt.

Mr. F. Horn has been elected surgeon of Newcastle Infirmary, in the stead of Mr. H. Mewburn, who had resigned.

On Sunday the 31st of March, sixty vessels were seen riding at anchor from the Quay at Newcastle, a larger number than had ever before been seen there at one time. *Newcastle Chronicle.*

2000l. has been subscribed towards the rebuilding of Kelfo Bridge.

Three English sailors lately robbed a Foreign seaman, at North Shields, of seven guineas.

All accounts concur in stating, that the oldest farmer living never experienced so favourable a season as the present. Oats, barley, and potatoes, are generally sown here.

On Sunday the 11th instant, 144 ships sailed from Newcastle, under convoy, for the Baltic; having on board, besides other commodities, 11,600 chaldrons of coals, Newcastle measure.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Edward Dodd, of the Post-office, to Miss Reed.

At Preftwick, Mr. Horrocks, aged 69, to Mrs. Ann Diggles, widow, aged 70.

At Bishopswearmouth, Capt. Davidson, to Miss Ann Bell, of Summifide.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mr. Tho. Gregson, of the Berwick Bank, to Miss Johnson, of Spittle.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Nicholson, cordwainer, to Miss Coward.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Leigh Smith, grocer. Mrs. Jefferson, widow of the late Mr. Jefferson, of Hexham, surgeon. Mrs. Fairney, ironmonger. Miss Chapman, of Saville Row. Aged 56, Mrs. Major, wife of Captain Henry Major, of this Port. Mr. B. Bradshaw, at the Ship, in Drury-lane. Capt. Borrowdale, of the Cumberland Militia. Mr. Lawrence Turner. Mrs. Proctor, wife of Mr. John Proctor, chemist and druggist. Aged 62, Mr. Robert Reed, joiner, &c.

At Dissington, aged 90, Mrs. Martha Ferguson.

At Benwell, near Newcastle, Mr. Matt. Dodds, publican.

At Houghton-le-Spring, Miss Mary Wilson.

At Shincliff, near Durham, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. J. White, of Durham, linen-draper.

At Milburn-Place, North Shields, Mr. Jos. Mills, ship-owner.

At Pewdean, near North Shields, Mr. John Richardson, tanner, a quaker, and much respected.

At Sunderland, Mr. M^cCrow, haberdasher. Mr. Spence, ship-owner. Mr. John Boutsflower, aged 73.

At Morpeth, aged 56, Mr. W. Robson, innkeeper.

At Durham, Mr. Peter Howe. Mr. David Wood, tanner, aged 40.

At Hunter's Hall, near Sunderland, Miss Jane Bewick, whose amiable accomplishments justly endeared her to all her friends.

At Byker, near Newcastle, Mr. Joseph Hunter, aged 71.

At North Shields, Mr. Joseph Gibson, upholster, aged 50. Mr. Robert Wilkinson, at the Star and Garter Inn.

At Whitburn, aged 76, John Forster, esq.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. G. H. Liddle, ensign and assistant surgeon, in the 3d Royal Lancashire militia.

At Barras-Bridge, Capt. John Hawks, an elder brother of the Trinity-house, Newcastle.

At Winlayton, aged 60, Mr. Dan Hands, 32 years super-intendant of the Patten Ring Department, in Crowley's Works. Aged 42, Mrs. Eliz. Chambers.

At

At Staindrop, Mr. Matt. Ford, inn-keeper.

At Wolsingham, Mr. Geo. Emerson.

At Willington, Mr. John Chambers.

At Tynemouth, Mr. David Nixon, ship-owner.

Friday, April 4, in the 40th year of his age, Mr. Solomon Hodgson, many years printer and publisher of the Newcastle Chronicle; in the conduct of which he uniformly advanced the genuine sentiments of his mind, uninfluenced by party, or private interest of any kind, and unconnected with any political club or society whatever. Firmly attached to the principles of constitutional liberty, to recall the attention of his readers to those principles, was the object to which he devoted his chief exertions; actuated by the purest impulse of integrity and honour, he viewed with honest indignation the corruptions too prevalent in society; possessing a spirit alive to every benevolent emotion, he feelingly lamented the miseries of war: and so long as he could do it consistently with personal safety, he exercised the privilege of declaring his sentiments on these important subjects, with a boldness and freedom becoming a Briton, but always without descending to licentiousness, or unbecoming personality.—In the intercourses of business and of private life, he was actuated by similar principles; and by his talents, honesty, and benevolence, engaged the attachment of a numerous circle of friends; on whose minds the remembrance of his social qualities will long retain a deep impression.—His widow, we understand, proposes to continue the publication of the Newcastle Chronicle; and by the arrangements which she is enabled to make, it is hoped, that it will maintain the consequence it has already acquired. Particularly, by the assistance of several literary friends, there is reason to believe, that it will excel most of its rival prints in the attention which it will pay to the progress of improvement in the Arts and Manufactures in Agriculture, and in general science.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A Druid's Temple of small dimensions, has lately been discovered under an artificial hillock, in a field at Yanwath. It consists of a compleat circle of large stones, inclosing an area of nine feet in diameter, in the centre of which stands a slab of freestone, supported like a bench of pillars of the same stone.

The faculty at Wigton and in its vicinity, held a meeting on the 19th of March, when, in consideration of all the necessities of life, having advanced one hundred per cent. within the last sixty years, they resolved to make some advances on their established charges in different branches of their profession; particularly in midwifery cases in the country, in inoculation journeys, and in medical and surgical attendance in the towns.

Eight persons have been committed to Carlisle goal, for the forgery of the 5l. Ber-

wick Bank notes. Among them are Richard Mendham, of Mump's-hall, near Gillsland; and his father, wife, and wife's father, Walter Scott, of Catch Hall, near Lockerby.

The Lying-in-Charity at Kendal was, in the course of last year, extended to 99 poor women, at the trifling expence of 56l.

In the *Carlisle Journal* it is stated, that the saving to a farmer in keeping and working 4 oxen, instead of 4 horses for one year, would amount to 45l. 10s.; and that an additional comparative saving would arise on bringing them to market of 52l. The public would also gain the value of the oxen, when slaughtered.

It is in agitation to enclose the very extensive forest of Inglewood, and other waste lands adjoining thereto, in Cumberland.

Married.] At Penrith, Mr. Ja. Robinson, to Miss A. Clarke.

At Scaleby, Mr. Wm. Irving, of Breckins, to Miss Jane Bell.

At Heversham, Mr. Joseph Dodgson, grocer, of Kendal, to Miss Nelson, of Milnthorp.

Died.] At Whitehaven, aged 72, Mr. Henry Fisher, of the Golden-Lion Inn. Aged 70, Mrs. Jane Whork. Mr. Joseph Armstrong, butcher, aged 67. Aged 46, Mr. Rd. Ritson, butcher.

At Gillfoot, near Egremont, aged 51, Mrs. Hartley, wife of T. Hartley, esq.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Barbara Drury, wife of Mr. Drury, cabinet-maker. She was a preacher among the people, called Quakers. Aged 40, Mr. Wm. Scott.

At Brampton, aged 96, Rolland Nicholson, formerly a shoe-maker; an honest, industrious man. He had survived his wife and 19 children.

At Harrington, aged 64, Mrs. Mary Barnes, a maiden lady.

At Kendal, aged 72, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. G. Robinson. Mrs. Lawn, inn-keeper. Mrs. Henderson, widow of the late Mr. A. Henderson, gardener. Mr. Pennington, inn-keeper. Mr. Tho. Prickett, of the Castle Mills. Mr. Tho. Hair, serjeant in the 64th regiment of foot. Mr. Jonathan Harker. In the prime of life, Miss Holme, milliner.

At Penrith, Mr. Wm. Grisdale, shoemaker. Aged 84, Mr. Wm. Sesson, mercer.

At Workington, Mr. T. Yoward, late of Manchester. In the prime of life Mr. J. Ewart. Mr. Sam. Dalrymple, a respectable character. Aged 56, Mr. John Wilkes.

At Brisco-Hill, near Carlisle, aged 30, Mr. James Scott.

At Carleton, near Penrith, aged 73, Mr. Joseph Green, innkeeper.

At Dean, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. J. Fisher.

At Kirkland, near Kendal, aged 84, Mr. William Pooley, formerly an eminent hosier there.

At Carlisle, in an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Stagg, widow. Mr. Walter M'Cloughlin, jun. Mrs. Boustead, at an advanced age.

At

At Rickergate, near Carlisle, suddenly, Mr. Edw. Blow, publican.

At Harrowby, near Carlisle, Mr. Edward Bell, farmer and grazier; a respectable and worthy man.

At Askerton Castle, Mr. John Halliburton, an eminent farmer and grazier.

At the Graham's-Arms Inn, Longtown, Capt. W. H. Snowe, and Lieut. W. Walcott, both of the 64th regiment of foot. Also, Mrs. Black, wife of the landlord of the said inn.

At Monkhill, in the parish of Beaumont, Mrs. Ann Dryden, aged 96.

At Scaleby-Hill, near Scaleby, aged 97, Mrs. Jane Irving; she retained all her faculties to the last moment.

At Brigham, near Cockermouth, aged 52, Mrs. Isabella Bell, a maiden lady.

At Parton, near Whitehaven, aged 90, Mrs. Harris, widow of the late Capt. Harris.

At Wythorp, in an advanced age, Mr. John Williamson.

YORKSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the Thirsk Agricultural Society, which was well attended by breeders, with stock, the following premiums were given;

To Mr. T. Miles, for the best coach-horse stallion, 2l. 2s. Mr. Geo. Wetherell, for the best black draught horse, 2l. 2s. J. Hutton, esq. for the best one year old bull, 1l. 1s. Mr. John Mitchell, for the best aged bull, 3l. 3s. Mr. Tho. Brignall, for the best boar, 2l. 2s.

A Bill has recently been passed for regulating and appointing the Humber Pilots. None to act but such as are licensed by the Trinity-House. Six guineas the price of a licence.

800,000l.'s worth of woollen goods, the manufacture of the West Riding, lately failed in one convoy from Hull for Hamburg.

Mr. Thompson has inserted a letter from A. von Kötzebue, in the *Hull Advertiser*, the purport of which is to declare, that all the passages of his play, Joanna, which have been censured in the London papers, did not originate with him, but were added by the translator. The Hermit and Wolf make no political remarks, and the latter is not degraded in the original to the rank of a jester.

Fourteen persons have lately paid the penalty for tippling, and suffering tippling on Sundays.

The High Sheriff and Grand Jury left 21l. 5s. in the hands of the Keeper of York Castle, for the discharge of Poor Debtors.

A baker at Hull has been fined ten pounds, for selling bread before it had been baked 24 hours.

The duties of the Custom-house at Hull were, during the last year, 320,000l. and 94,560 tons coastways paid dues to the Dock Company.

On Monday, March 17, Mary Thorpe, for the murder of her bastard-child, and

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Michael Simpson, for poisoning Thomas Hodgson, his master, were both executed at Tyburn, near York, and their bodies were afterwards delivered to the surgeons for dissection.

Ten other persons were capitally convicted, and sentenced to death at the late assizes for this county; three of whom were afterwards executed, viz. Sarah Bailey, and John M'Williams, for forgery; and Wm. Dalrymple, for robbing the Malton Bank.

A publican at Doncaster, has lately been convicted in the penalty of 20l. for using tobacco in brewing ale.

A large ash-tree lately cut down at Broughton-hall, near Skipton, in Craven, contained above 500 feet of wood perfectly sound, and squared above 3 feet 9 inches.

It appears by an advertisement in the *Leeds Intelligencer*, that upwards of 100 of the principal inhabitants of that town, have agreed not to consume any lamb in their families for three months to come; in order, by that means, to contribute towards reducing the price of mutton.

At Sexton Grange, an oak tree, 80 feet in length, 8½ girth, and containing 346 feet of timber, was lately found 4 feet under the surface of the earth, where it is supposed to have lain many centuries.

The woollen manufacturers of this county, are exceedingly alarmed by an article of the proposed Union with Ireland, which admits of the exportation of wool thither. Their several advertisements state, among other things, that wool is and has ever been the basis of the staple trade of this kingdom, and of the most beneficial system of agriculture, as well as the foundation of immense improvement in the value of land;—that the present annual produce is not equal to the annual consumption;—that its exportation to Ireland, will open a door for its illicit conveyance to foreign countries to a great extent, without the possibility of prevention; and that even its conveyance to any place under any circumstance would be productive of incalculable mischief, would deprive the poor of the means of subsistence; and in every point of view, be the height of impolicy, as well as injustice. They therefore mean to petition Parliament praying, that the exportation of wool to Ireland may not, on any account, be permitted. It is said, that the petition will be signed by 100,000 persons.

Married.] At Thirsk, Mr. John Stockdale, aged 90, to Mrs. Denniswood, aged 84.

At Rippon, Hugh Blaydes, esq. of Paul, to Miss Delia M. Wood, of Hollinghall.

At Pocklington, Mr. Askham, of Leeds, to Miss Steveley.

At Whitby, Mr. Matthew Akenhead, of Newcastle, to Miss D. Willis.

At the Quaker's Meeting-house, at Thornton-in-Clay, Joseph Rowntree, of Pickering, miller, to Ann Leef, of Crambe.

At Wakefield, Mr. Tho. Sidney, clothier,

to Miss Quarmby, both of Horbury. Mr. Wm. Tate, of Manchester, to Miss Tate, of this town. Mr. W. Hampshire, farmer, to Miss Brow, of Kirkstall.

At Sheffield, Mr. R. Barnard, sen. to Mrs. Bennett.

At Hull, Mr. Tho. Kirk, to Miss Moore. Mr. Charles Howard, to Miss M. Baron, of Manchester.

At Ackworth, near Pontefract, the Rev. Cha. Hedderick, to Mrs. Butter, relict of the Rev. C. Butter.

At Leeds, Mr. Glover, whitesmith, to Miss Smalpage.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Booth, druggist, to Miss Ellz. Lister, of Bramley.

At Ecclehill, Mr. Tho. Holroyd, to Miss Tordoff, of Wibsey, near Bradford.

At Barnsley, Isaac Thornton, esq. to Miss Naylor. Mr. John Hargreaves, of Hart Common, near Wigan, to Miss Duckett, of Bradford.

Died. At York, Tho. Walker, gardener, aged 90. He was a sailor on board Admiral Anson's fleet, in his memorable voyage round the world. Aged 64, Mrs. Ann Skepper, a maiden lady. Aged 88, Wm. Taylor, esq. Aged 35, F. Ward, esq. Miss Mary Eyre, youngest daughter of the Rev. A. F. Eyre. Mrs. Tancred, sister of the late Sir Thomas Tancred, of Brampton. Aged 81, William Dawson, esq. Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. Fisher, sculptor. Mrs. Lund, wife of Mr. Lund, attorney-at-law, aged 73. Aged 85, Mr. Wm. Richardson, father of the Rev. W. and the Rev. J. Richardson. Mr. W. B. Mitchell, comedian.

At Leeds, Mrs. Hirst, wife of Mr. J. Hirst, cornfactor. Mr. Rich. Dennison, innholder. Mrs. Westerman, widow of the late Mr. Westerman, woolstapler. Mr. Joseph Teale, formerly a tin-plate worker.

At Hull, aged 79, Thomas Green, esq. of Ferriby. Mr. Duckett. Aged 52, Mr. Francis Dring, land-waiter. Mrs. Appleyard, wife of Mr. M. Appleyard. Aged 28, Miss M. Bourne, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Bourne, master of the Charter-house.

At Hawsker House, near Whitby, aged 82, Isaac Stockton, esq.

At Watlafs House, near Bedale, Mrs. Head, relict of the late John Head, esq. of Lambeth.

At Hutton-Bushell, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Godfrey Wolley.

At Potter-Newton, near Leeds, aged 73, Mr. Joseph Medley.

At Sheffield, aged 47, Mr. John Staniforth, merchant. Mrs. Sheppard, wife of Mr. Sheppard, merchant. Mr. Jonathan Beet, merchant. Mrs. Stanley, wife of Mr. Samuel Smith, merchant.

At Wales, near Sheffield, Mr. Booth, an opulent farmer.

At Hawes, in Wensleydale, at an advanced age, Mr. Harrison, much esteemed for his sterling honesty; and for his firm, manly, and unblemished character.

At Riccall, Christopher Wormley, esq. At Kirk-Deighton, near Wetherby, Mr. Snowden, aged 70.

At Hallifax, Mr. John Knight, surgeon.

At Beverley, Mr. Geo. Mummer, jun. Aged 74, Teavil Appleton, esq. banker, and an alderman of that corporation. Aged 85, Mrs. De la Court, widow of Mr. B. De la Court, many years a French teacher there.

At Kirkella, Mrs. Pease, wife of R. C. Pease, esq. banker of that town.

At Guisbrough, the Rev. Pennyman Confit. His attachment to religion, his king, and his country, were not the least decorous appendages to his character.

At West-Burton, in the North-Riding, aged 31, the Rev. John Taylor, M. A.

At Whitby, aged 83, Mr. Christopher Presswick.

At Woodlands, near Whitby, aged 51, H. W. Yeoman, esq. justice of the peace, for the North Riding.

At Gargrave, near Skipton, in Craven, Mrs. Richardson.

At Brough, Tho. English, M. D. son of the late Mr. English, of Sheepscar, near Leeds.

At New Malton, Mrs. Harker, wife of Mr. Harker, inn-keeper.

At Pocklington, aged 79, Mr. Francis Clubely.

At Barton, Mrs. Barker, aged 95.

At Barkisland, near Halifax, Mr. R. Dyson.

At Bradford, John Bramfett; who, in the course of a long illness, had received upwards of 180l. from a benefit society, of which he was a member.

At Barmby Dunn, near Barnsley, Mr. Brooke, farmer, aged 61.

At Thirsk, Mrs. Butterwick, relict of Simon Butterwick, esq.

At Knaresborough, aged 33, Mrs. C. Barr, wife of Mr. T. Barr.

At Pontefract, John Perfect, esq. banker.

LANCASHIRE.

Lately were imported at Liverpool 743 barrels, and 655 sacks of flour; 2184 quarters of wheat; 1284 quarters of malt; 623 quarters of beans; 195 quarters of peas; and 2792 quarters of oats.

At Manchester, the late Fast-day was observed with great solemnity and devotion by the Jews, in their synagogue. In a Prayer composed for the occasion, is the following grateful tribute to this nation. After praying for the Royal family, the counsellors, the nobility, and the representatives of the people, it proceeds.—“*Shield them from all evils, and bless them with all kinds of blessings, for it is well unto us with them—the people are peacemakers towards us; and their laws are a protection to us, and to our property.*”

Mr. Foden's Patent Size and Paste, composed of materials forming a substitute for Flour, has undergone a very particular examination.

amination by a committee of the principal manufacturers of Manchester. On the report of the committee being presented to a public meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, and printers of Manchester, C. F. Brandt, esq. Borough-Reeve, in the chair, it was resolved *unanimously*, that the meeting is sensible of the benefits that will arise to the manufacturers of this country by this discovery when generally introduced; and that it recommends the use of Mr. Foden's chryselline compound to the weavers, sizers of twist, bleachers, and finishers of goods, as a proper substitute for flour, for size and stiffening, as well as to the printers for paste. *Cowdroy's Manchester Gazette.*

Such has lately been the eagerness of the poor in Manchester, to purchase the potatoes which are sold at a reduced rate, that several persons have received considerable injury from the pressure of the crowd.

A correspondent of *Cowdroy's Manchester Gazette*, recommends the planting of rushes on the edges of canals to protect the banks. He quotes the instance of the grand canal from Dublin to Monastervreen, which has its edges wholly and most beneficially planted with the species, *juncus effusus*. The method of planting is, by dividing the roots, and laying them horizontally between fods of earth about four inches above the water.

A hog, the property of Messrs. Johnson and Lewis, at Heaton Mills, near Manchester, was lately killed, of the enormous weight of 128 stones.

It is a new trait in the polity of this country, that the high sheriff should be attended on his way to meet the judges of assize by a numerous body of armed soldiers, horse and foot; yet such was actually the case with J. Ackers, esq. high-sheriff of this county, who was attended towards Lancaster, at the late assizes, by the Manchester and Salford corps of volunteer cavalry, and the three corps of infantry. The pageant, it is said, was such as has scarcely been equalled on any similar occasion. The worth of the saddle of the sheriff's horse, was alone estimated at 200 guineas!

At this assize, three men for robbing the mails, near Warrington, two for highway robberies, one for burglary, one for stealing 36 watches, three for uttering forged Bank notes, and one for horse-stealing, were capitally convicted and sentenced to death.

Married.] At Liverpool, the Rev. John Vause, A. M. of Christ-church, to Miss Fisher, of Ditton-Lodge.

At Manchester, Mr. R. Townsend, manufacturer, to Miss Lawrence. Tho. P. Wilson, esq. of Chester, to Miss Hyde, of Ardwick. Captain Thomas Oxon, to Miss Mary Matthews. Mr. Thomas Atherton, musician, to Miss Cootes.

At Burnley, Mr. Grimshaw, attorney, to Miss Jane Whitworth, of Hudhouse. Mr.

Rob. Kay, of Pigsee, near Bury, to Miss Robinson, of Sabden, near Pindle.

At Wharton, near Lancaster, Mr. John Watson, of Borwick-hall, to Miss Dawson, of Priest Hutton.

At St. Domingo, near Liverpool, John Sparling, esq. of Liverpool, merchant; for which place he twice served the office of mayor, and was high-sheriff of Lancashire in 1785.

Died] At Liverpool, aged 63, Mrs. Ansdell, wife of Mr. Tho. Ansdell; and in Dec. last, Mr. Thomas Ansdell, jun. his son. Wm. Dobb, esq. Mr. Rob. Bray, land-waiter. John Sparling, esq. Mr. Tarbuck, master of the work-house. Geo. Poyntz Ricketts, esq. governor of the island of Barbadoes; whence he had come and was landed here a few days previous, on his way to London, for the improvement of his health.

At Walton-le Dale, near Preston, very suddenly, Lieut. Harrison, upwards of 40 years an officer in the first W. York militia.

At Lancaster, Mr. Tho. Clarkson, comptroller of the Customs. Mr. John Darwin, jun. pot-merchant. Mr. Wm. Lee, one of the Serjeant's at Mace.

At Preston, Miss Slaytor; who, for the amiable simplicity of her manners and the irreproachable tenor of her virtuous life, was justly admired. John Langdale, esq. lately an officer in the 24th regiment of foot; and son of Mr. Langdale, distiller, late of Holborn-bridge.

At Manchester, Mrs. Clegg, wife of Mr. Clegg, cotton manufacturer. Margaret Maccauley, aged 101.

At Clayton Green, near Preston, aged 30, Mr. John Craven.

At Seathwaite, aged 93, Mrs. Ann Walker, wife of the venerable incumbent of that chapelry, the Rev. Robert Walker. They had been married 66 years!

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Asheton, surgeon, to Miss Presbury.

At Nantwich, Mr. J. Thompson, school-master, to Miss E. Mountfield, of Minshall Vernon.

At Presbury, Mr. R. Broadhurst, of Macclesfield, to Miss Booth, of Marthall, near Knutsford.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Edmund Monk, proprietor and printer of the Chester Courant. Mrs. Yates, wife of the late Rev. Mr. Yates. Mrs. Evans, formerly a respectable glazier. Mrs. Meakin, wife of Mr. John Meakin, late of Calveley. Mr. John Haley, senior, butcher.

At Nantwich, Mr. Cowap, mercer, &c.

At Dunham Massey, Miss Lucy Leigh.

At Aldford, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. Harrison.

At Altringham, aged 38, Mr. Aaron Brondrett, jun.

DERBYSHIRE.

At the late Derby assizes, five prisoners were convicted of capital offences, and received sentence of death, but were afterwards relieved.

Married.] At Chesterfield, Mr. Richard Bland, to Mrs. Burton.

At Loughborough, Tho. Oliver, esq. of Sheephead, Leicestershire, to Miss Morrison, daughter of the late Mr. Morrison.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. John Chatterton, sen. plumber and glazier. Mr. John Boot, gardener. Aged 74, Wm. Edwards, esq. one of the aldermen and a magistrate of Derby.

At Doveridge, Mr. James Sadler.

At Repton, Miss Mary Watkins.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Ward, widow of the late Mr. Ward, and mother of the celebrated Mrs. Ratcliffe.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

It appears from the Annual Reports of the General Hospital at Nottingham, that the subscriptions for nine years past have been in a progressive state of decline, inasmuch, that they amounted in the year 1790, to 951l. 19s. and in 1799, to only 750l. 7s. The consideration of the proposal for erecting a Lunatic Asylum, has been deferred till the next general meeting.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Eaton, hosiery, to Miss Fanny Storks.

At Monks-Kirby, Mr. John Toone, to Miss Susannah Foster.

Died.] At Nottingham, at an advanced age, John Sherwin, esq. Mr. J. Foxcroft, one of the senior council, in the corporation of Nottingham. Mr. Ja. Robinson, maltster.

At Hodstock, near Blyth, within a few days of each other, Miss Harriot Spencer, aged 21, and Miss Ann Spencer, aged 24; both daughters of the late R. Spencer, of that place.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

Sir Wm. Manners, a baronet of a princely fortune, and of a spirit commensurate with it, has undertaken to oppose the tottering interest of the corporation of Leicester, in the election of the members for that Borough. Sir William, if he had no better claims, has the very strong ones of being a sworn enemy of "*Rotten Boroughs*;" and of what he justly calls, "*the impious Slave Trade*."

Two men, Wm. Suffolk and John Smith, were this month executed at Leicester, for a forgery of the notes of the principal Leicester bank.

The occupiers of land on the line of the Leicester Navigation, have entered into a subscription for the purpose of obtaining redress, for the damages and injury sustained on the line of the canal.

Married.] At Leicester, Lieut. William Roby Lomes, of the Royal Artillery of Madras, to Miss Ann Mitchell. Mr. Ball, hatter, to Miss E. Geary, of Thornton.

At Glenfield, the Rev. G. Robinson, to Mrs. Chamberlain, of Newtown.

At Harborough, Dr. W. Withering Arnold, to Miss Major, eldest daughter of the late T. Major, esq.

At Oakham, Mr. Peat, aged 18, to Miss Sarah Kemp, aged 58.

Died.] At Leicester, Miss Lakin, daughter of the late Mr. Lakin, of Birmingham. Aged 79, Mr. Jos. Godherd. Aged 82, Mr. Lamb, formerly a grocer; and an honest inoffensive man.

At Willoughby, Tho. Gamble, gent. Mrs. Martha Gamble.

At Oakham, Mrs. Bentley, wife of Mr. Bentley, saddler.

At Market-Overton, in Rutland, Mrs. Wing, of Barrow, mother of the Rev. Mr. Wing, of Stamford.

At Uppingham, the Rev. John Parker, rector of Lutton, and Vicar of Owston. Aged 82, Mrs. Grant.

At Ayston, Rutland, aged 85, Mrs. Facon.

At Edithweston, Mrs. Orme, wife of Walden Orme, esq.

At Loughborough, aged 74, Mrs. Margaret Cartwright; who had been mistress of the Crown and Thistle public-house, 40 years.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At Stafford assizes six criminals were capitally convicted and condemned; two of whom for forgery, have since been executed. — The inevitable punishment of death, appears to have no effect in the prevention of this crime. It has increased tenfold within these few years; and it will be seen, that almost every county in the kingdom has, at the last assizes, added to the number of its victims. Every one of the Provincial papers contains some account of fresh commitments, or convictions; inasmuch, that we are fatigued with the recital.

Married.] At Lichfield, Mr. Sam. Derry, to Miss Eleanor Motteram.

At Madeley, Mr. Heslop, of Ketby, to Miss E. Davis, of Lawley, near Wellington.

At Drayton-Basset, the Rev. W. M. Lally, rector of that place, to Miss Cooper.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 55, Thomas Wright, M. D.

At Wednesbury, Mrs. Russell, wife of Mr. Thomas Russell.

At Walsall, aged 57, Mr. Wm. Plant, who had kept the Post-office there 20 years.

At Kinver, Mrs. Horton, wife of Mr. John Horton.

At Teddesly-Park, Fisher Littleton, esq. brother of Sir E. Littleton, bart. M. P.

At Eckington, Mrs. Massey, wife of Mr. F. Massey.

At Leek, Mr. Sam. Sleight, gent. aged 64. Mr. Wm. Challinor, an eminent attorney, aged 50. William Gould, gent. of Windy-Gates, near the Roaches, aged 66.

At Millwich, near Stafford, the Rev. Jos. Knight, rector of that place.

At

At Lichfield, aged 81, Rich. Bailye, esq. a man of inflexible integrity and unaffected piety. Mr. Smith, of the King's Arms.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A Mr. Ibbetson, at the last assizes, recovered 273l. of one of his tenants, for ploughing 50 acres of land without his permission.

Elizabeth Shaw, residing at Keal-Coats, near Spelsby, is 117 years of age. She has had nine children, the youngest of whom is now 70.

Miss Ives, of Spalding, has lately spun 300 hanks, from one pound of wool; which, if extended, would reach 95 miles.

Colonel Humphrey Sibthorp, of Canwick, has been chosen to represent the city of Lincoln, in the room of Colonel George Rawdon, deceased.—On the day following, Colonel Sibthorp's election, the inhabitants of Lincoln received a general invitation to dine with him at Canwick. A most sumptuous entertainment was prepared, for at least 2000 persons; and every guest would have been entertained, but for the licentious conduct of a rabble, who availing themselves of the latitude of the invitation, carried off whole joints of meat from the tables, broke open the kitchen, the larder, and other offices; and pillaged them not merely of the eatables, but the furniture!

Married.] At Stamford, the Rev. George Kedderick, to Mrs. Butter, both of Ackworth, Yorkshire.

At Lincoln, Mr. Tho. Wilkinson, wholesale brewer, to Mary Spurr. Mr. Samuel Tindall, breeches-maker, to Miss Scott.

At Blatherwick, J. S. Wilkinson, esq. of Bramcote, Nottinghamshire, to Miss O'Brien, of Stamford.

Died.] At Stamford, Mr. Middleton, of the Black-Horse. Aged 79, Mr. Alderman Allen.

At Millthorpe, suddenly, Mrs. Gee, relict of Mr. Gee.

At Holbeach, aged 83, Mrs. Eliz. Yarborough.

At Harby, near Lincoln, aged 67, Wm. Ball, blacksmith.

At Heckington, Mrs. Redshaw, wife of Mr. J. Redshaw, farmer. Mr. Wm. Elkington, jun. farmer.

At Bridge-end, near Billborough, Mr. Ward, a respectable farmer and grazier.

At Swinstead, Mr. Walter Cope, aged 72; more than 50 of which, he had lived a faithful domestic in the Duke of Ancaster's family.

At Uffington, Mr. Joseph Osborn.

At Spalding, Mrs. Law, a widow lady.

At Alford, aged 68, Mr. Edman, late an eminent grazier, at Beesby.

At Castle Bytham, aged 45, Mrs. Brown.

At Dunby, Mrs. Carter.

At Hanchorpe, near Bourn, Mr. Watson, farmer.

At Burghley, aged 68, Mr. Burdon, farmer to the Earl of Exeter.

At Louth, Mrs. Naull.

At Skirbeck, near Boston, aged 74, Mr. John Lane, gardener and seedsmen.

At Sutterton, Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Mr. Wright, of Lincoln.

At Market-Deeping, Mr. Samuel Daniel, formerly of the Half-Moon Inn, Stamford.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Eight criminals were capitally convicted and condemned, at the late assizes for this county; two of whom, for forgery, have since been executed.

At Coventry assizes four prisoners were convicted of capital offences, and received sentence of death; two of whom were afterwards reprieved, and the other two for forgery executed.

Married.] At Birmingham, W. R. Bish-ton, esq. of Shackerley-house, Shropshire, to Miss Wright. Mr. Bowker, to Miss Katon Beard, of Broseley. Mr. John Pinchbeck, millwright, of Atherstone, to Miss Beech, eldest daughter of Mr. Beech, druggist.

At Brownsover, Mr. Parsons, to Miss Cleaver, of Rugby.

At Warwick, Mr. Roberts, of Southam, to Miss Grant.

At Mancetter, R. Latham, esq. of Sandbach, Cheshire, to Miss Latham, of Atherstone.

Mr. Glover, of Birmingham, to Miss Beterton, of Covent-Garden Theatre.

At Walton, Rd. Hippeley, esq. of Lambourn-Place, Berks, to Miss Charlotte Mordaunt, daugh. of Sir John Mordaunt, bart.

Died.] At Springfield-house, aged 10 years, Master H. M. Boulton, son of Joseph Boulton, esq.

At Bilton, near Dunchurch, Mr. James Smith, master of the Cock-Inn.

At Sambourn, Miss Johnson.

At Meriden, Mr. Christopher Davis, formerly of Coventry.

At Coventry, in an advanced age, Mrs. Watson. Mrs. Worcester, wife of Mr. Rd. Worcester, liquor-merchant. Mr. Thomas Reynolds, school-master. Mrs. Steevens, wife of Mr. Steevens, of the New-Inn. Mrs. Callow, wife of Mr. Callow, of the Crane's-Inn.

At Packington, the Rev. John Jacques, vicar of that place.

At Tamworth, Mrs. Freeth, widow of the late S. Freeth, a quaker.

SHROPSHIRE.

At the late assizes for this county, thirty-three prisoners were tried for various offences; five of whom were convicted of capital offences, and received sentence of death, but were all reprieved.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Wicksteed, of this town, to Miss Swanwick, of Pym's Farm, near Wem. Mr. Skyrmsire, attorney-at-law, to Miss Haines. Mr. John Bryan, to Miss Ann Davenport, of Burlton-Grove, near

near Shrewsbury. Mr. Roberts, of Creffage, to Miss Parker.

At Albrighton, Mr. John Atherton, of Market Drayton, to Miss Harden.

At Whitechurch, Mr. Caink, druggist, to Miss Beadow, of Street-lane, near Wellington.

At Broomfield, Mr. Green, surgeon of Ludlow, to Miss S. Wainwright, of Ludlow.

At Hodnet, Mr. Thos. Clift, to Miss Morris, of Kenstone.

At Baschurch, Mr. Till, of Montford-bridge, to Miss Woolrich, of Little Ness.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss Alicia Wingfield, only daughter of Tho. Wingfield, esq. clerk of the peace.

Mr. Hughes, father of Mrs. Hulme, at Pride Hill.

At Picklefoot, suddenly, whilst assisting to unload cheese, Mr. Richard Hughes.

At Fern-Hill, the Rev. Creswell Taylor, of Meelson, near Newport.

At Ystrincollen, aged 90, Mr. Downes.

At Wellington, Mr. Bayley, formerly a baker at Shrewsbury.

At Blodwell, near Oswestry, Miss Shellorn, eldest daughter of Mr. Shellorn.

At Felton-Butler, Mr. Price.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Price, of the Black-Gate, widow of the late Richard Price, esq. alderman.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Gibbons, wife of C. Gibbons, esq. of Whitechurch. Edw. Clay, esq. son of H. Clay, esq. of Birmingham.

At Baschurch, aged 84, the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys, who had been 56 years vicar, and resident incumbent of that parish. A man of strict piety, and of gentle, unassuming, and exemplary manners.

At Upper Millichope, Capt. Pountney.

At Leaton, near Buildwas, Mrs. Garbett.

At Great Ness, near Shrewsbury, the Rev. Tho. Parry, formerly of Dulas, in Herefordshire, and descended from one of the oldest and most respectable families in that county.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A swindler of very genteel appearance has lately made successful depredations on the tradesmen of Worcester, and other towns in that neighbourhood.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. James Nash, 2d son, of Mr. Alderman Nash, to Miss Tipper, of Hartlebury.

At Upper Sapcey, Mr. Hyde, to Miss Green, both of Lea.

At Tenbury, Mr. John Ridley, to Miss Lewis.

At Kidderminster, Mr. John Berger, of London, to Miss Berrow, daughter of Jos. Berrow, esq. of the island of St. Vincent.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Joseph Doody, locksmith, to Miss Jane Hardwick.

At Tardebigg, Mr. Henry Millward, to Miss Smith, both of Redditch.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Geo. Farley, of Bristol, son of T. Farley, esq. of Henwick. Mr. Fieldhouse, father of Mr. B. and Mr. W. Fieldhouse, of this city. Mrs.

Hopkins, wife of Mr. Hopkins, wholesale grocer.

At Balden's-Green, Malvern, Edw. Danbridge, esq. aged 74.

At Spring-Grove, near Bewdley, S. Skey, esq. He was eminent for his extensive improvements in Agriculture, and his great skill in the various branches of chemistry.

At Malvern, Miss Lucy Stokes.

At King's Norton, aged 75, Mr. W. Wells.

At Tenbury, aged 73, Mrs. Baylis, wife of Mr. Baylis, cooper.

At Dudley, Mr. Hately. Mr. Banfon.

At Bromsgrove, aged 87, Mr. Stokes.

At Bengworth, Mr. Hundley, of the Unicorn-inn.

At Stanford, Miss Harris, sister of J. Harris.

Mr. Hall, a respectable farmer, near Bromyard.

At Feckenham, Mr. Inglis. Mr. J. Lloyd. Aged 85, Mr. Curnock.

At Elmley Lovett, the Rev. Mr. Burgess, rector of that parish, and of Offerton.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. Williams, baker.

At Hadley, in the parish of Ombersley, aged 76, Mr. Rd. Amphlett, farmer.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Burden, wife of Mr. Burden, clothier. Mr. Devy, auctioneer.

At Cleobury, Mrs. Flavel, wife of Mr. Flavel.

At the Redwood, near Tenbury, Mrs. Griffin.

At Bransford-Mill, aged 67, Mrs. Edwards.

At St. John's, near Worcester, Mrs. Munn, wife of Mr. Munn, of the Bell-inn.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

It is understood, that the Borough of Leominster will be again contested. The Hon. Mr. Capel, brother to the Earl of Essex, and Mr. Pollen, are in the Essex interest.—Mr. Taylor, in that of the Duke of Norfolk; and Sir Frederick V. Tempest, in the independent interest.

At Hereford assizes, Mary Williams, and Thos. Trehearne, were convicted of capital offences, and received sentence of death, but were afterwards reprieved.

The Grand Jury of this county, concurring with the sentiments of the Grand Jury of Yorkshire, have published several resolutions, purporting, that the growth of corn in this country is not equal to the demand; that our dependance for supply from foreign countries is very precarious, and that this evil is rapidly encreasing; in which conviction, they strongly recommend the cultivation of the Waste Lands of the kingdom, of which there are at present 7,800,000 acres; stating it as incontrovertible, "that in attention to this mine of wealth, lies the only true, permanent, effectual, and wise means of redressing our present, or securing against future wants."

Sir Charles Talbot, bart. of Meckleham, Surry, has been elected member of Parliament.

ment for Weobley, in the room of Inigo Thomas Freeman, esq.

Lately, in consequence of the Duke of Beaufort's premium of one guinea each on the first 100 waggon loads of grain, that should be sold in any of the markets of this county, wheat fell 1s. 6d. per bushel.

Married.] At Abergavenny, Mr. Abraham Wyke, mercer, to Miss Morgan, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Morgan, rector of Llanwenarth.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 60, the Rev. Dr. Luntley, rector of Brampton-Bryan, and one of the prebendaries of Hereford cathedral.

At Clifford Court, Mr. Gervaise, wheeler; a gentleman of true honour, and a faithful friend.

At Clifford Place, Mrs. Eves, wife of Mr. Eves, attorney-at-law, aged 60.

At Over Rofs, Miss Eliz. Nourse, eldest daugh. of W. Nourse, esq. of Lower-Weston.

At Leominster, Mr. Strange, butcher. Mr. Edwards, sadler. Aged 91, Mr. Taylor.

At Much Marcle, Tho. Dawes, an old, and for 35 years a faithful servant in the family of E. Wallwyn, esq. of Hellens. Mr. Corpse was attended to the grave by his master, the principal neighbouring farmers, his fellow servants, and all the workmen on the estate.

At Westhide, two old women who had long lived together, and had each attained the age of 90. They expired within 12 hours of each other.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At Gloucester assizes eight prisoners were convicted capitally, and sentenced to death; three of whom named Palmer, Parsons, and Burgum, were left for execution. The two former have since been executed, and the latter reprieved.

2120 Oak trees, in Dean Forest, are about to be cut down for the use of the navy.

The clothiers of this county, as well as those of Yorkshire and other counties, have determined to petition Parliament, praying that the proposed measure of permitting British wool to be exported to Ireland, may not pass into a law.

Married.] At Wotton-under-Edge, Geo. Austin, esq. to Miss Austin.

At Cirencester, Mr. Redwood, wholesale stationer, Cheapside, London, to Miss Stephens, daughter of Mr. Stephens, bookseller, of Cirencester.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. James Barton, grocer. Mrs. Everard, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Everard. Mrs. Harmar, wife of Mr. Harmar. Mrs. Corneli, wife of the Rev. E. Cornell.

At Tormarton, Miss Osborne, only daughter of Mr. Nath. Osborne, esq.

At Redmarley, Mr. Joseph Hill.

At Thornbury, Mrs. Horton, relict of Wm. Horton, esq. formerly a captain in the army.

At Mitcheldean, Mrs. Stephens, wife of Mr. Stephens, carrier.

At Newnham, the Rev. Benj. Webb, M.A. rector of that parish. Mr. Hubert Bower.

At Stroud, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. James, rector of Cold Ashton, near Northleach.

At Churcham, Mrs. Haskew, wife of Mr. Haskew.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Lately a man of uncouth appearance, middle aged, meanly habited, with a long beard pendant to his breast, visited the cottages of the lowest order of the poor, in Witney, and relieved them according to the urgency of their necessities. Giving to some three guineas, to others two, and to some families one.—Total about 50 guineas. He retired wholly unknown. He has since visited several other places in this county, and Berkshire, acting in the same manner.

Married.] At Bampton, Mr. Thomas Richards, farmer, to Miss Lucy Carter.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 70, Mr. Wm. Plater, formerly a brush-maker of this city.

At Wheatley, Mrs. Addington, only daughter of Mr. John Watson, formerly mayor of Oxford.

At Ambrosden, the Rev. F. Pardo Brett.

At Headington, Mrs. Arabella Slade, relict of the late Rev. R. Slade, rector of Westwell.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

We observe with pleasure that Mr. Abel, a bookseller of Northampton, announces the establishment of a *standing Public Library* in that place. Forty subscribers were obtained in the first instance. Under the circumstance of the present high price of paper, and the consequent advance upon books, it is to be feared, that a subscription of one guinea per annum, will be found too little to establish in future a library of this description. An ordinary circulating library cannot, henceforward, be carried on without an advance in the terms.

A correspondent of the *Northampton Mercury*, announces a mode of brewing beer from malt and sugar, or bran and sugar; 7 pounds of sugar, to one bushel of malt or bran; the sugar to be added to the wort.

Another, points out a mode of making yeast from potatoes. One pound, boiled and mashed, 2 ounces of brown sugar or treacle, and 2 spoonfuls of beer yeast, kept warm and fermenting, will, in 24 hours, yield upwards of a quart of excellent yeast.

Married.] At Wellingborough, Mr. Heath to Miss Hobson, of Walgrave Grange.

At Achurch, Mr. Royce, carrier, of Oundle, to Miss Weed.

At Hardingstone, Mr. Daniel Kightley, to Miss Dorothy Jones, of Abington.

Died.] At Wellingborough, Mr. Lettice, surgeon, &c.

Mr. Kittering, aged 34, Mr. Joseph Buswell, formerly a merchant at New York.

At Weston Favel, Mr. Thomas Coles, an opulent farmer and grazier.

At

At Kingsthorpe, Mr. John Birch, master of the charity school.

At Staverton, Miss Phillips, niece of the late Reverend Mr. Summons.

At Thorp Malfor, Mr. Richard Garratt, sen. an eminent farmer and grazier.

At Spratton, near Northampton, aged 28, Mrs. Butlin, wife of Mr. W. B.

At Carlton, aged 84 years, Thomas Hales, who had lived 55 years keeper in Sir J. Palmer's family.

At Thorney, near Peterborough, aged 34, Mr. W. B. Brown, Surgeon.

At Geddington, Mrs. Maydwell.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The wife of Mr. Kent, at Wadedon, was lately delivered of three children, at the distance of one day from each other.

Died.] The Reverend Henry Berners, late of Christchurch, Oxford, and rector of Hambleton, in this county.

At Eton, the Reverend Dr. Norbury, one of the fellows of that college.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At Huntingdon assizes, after much law and other business, two horse stealers were left for execution.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Only one prisoner, a lad of 17, was capitally convicted at Cambridge assizes.

The house of Mr. W. Anderson, in Cambridge, was lately broke open and robbed of upwards of £500 in cash and notes.

Ely assizes proved maiden.

Married.] At Heston, John Hibbert, Esq. M.A. fellow of King's-college, to Miss Charlotte Sampter.

At Maney, Mr. Robert Whitting, to Miss Hatfield, of King's-Rippon, Huntingdonshire.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Margaret Boulter, wife of Mr. D. Boulter, formerly a silversmith, at Yarmouth. The Reverend W. Wilton, B. D. Fellow of St. John's, and rector of Marton cum Grasson, in Yorkshire. Mr. Samuel Baines, many years a dyer in the Petty-Curry.

At Cherry-Hinton, Mr. Samuel Palmer, of the Blue Boar Inn, Cambridge.

At Little Abington, the Reverend Andrew Pern, Jun. B. A. aged 25.

At Duxford, aged 26, the Reverend J. H. Pugh, B. A.

At Wilbech, Mr. John Green, oilman, of Limehouse, near London.

At Maney, aged 43, Mr. Giles, farmer.

At Ely, Mr. J. Kitchener, surgeon, aged 37.

At Trumpington, the Reverend Mr. Pemberton, aged 88, rector of Girton.

Mr. Edward Prime of Barrington, who was unfortunately drowned on his return from Cambridge.

At Newmarket, Miss Elizabeth Holmes,

second daughter of Mr. Holmes, of the Star Inn. Mr. Daniel Potter, of the Ram Inn.

NORFOLK.

At Thetford assizes six prisoners were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death; all of whom, except Sam. Wright, for forgery, were reprieved, and he has since been executed.

There are now in Bishopsgate-street hospital at Norwich, 98 poor persons, whose ages average 72 years each.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. W. Rix, to Miss Gardiner. Mr. Samuel Cole, to Miss Turner. Mr. Ayton, brazier, to Miss Mary Bolingbroke. Lieut. J. Parsons, of the 9th reg. of foot, to Miss M. Green, sister of the late G. Green, esq.

At Aylsham, the Rev. Mr. Collyer, to Miss C. Alexander, of Bury.

At Thetford, Mr. John Broadbelt, of the George-inn, to Mrs. Banby, of the Red-Lion inn.

At Lynn, Mr. Littleton, to Miss Skipson. Mr. Jn. Wardel, butcher, to Miss M. Clarke, of Thornham.

At Saxlingham, Mr. Tarrant, jun. to Miss Mary Burton, of Langley.

At Broom, Mr. Tho. Plowman, to Miss Bellamy.

At Swaffham, Mr. William Kiddal, eldest son of Mr. R. Kiddal, to Miss E. Powley. Mr. J. Wells, farmer of Strumpshaw, to Mrs. Wymer, of Thrope, near Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Smyth, mother of the Rev. Cha. Smyth. Mr. Jos. Browne, painter. Mr. Wm. Crisp, formerly a respectable farmer at Catton. Mr. Tho. Marston. Aged 70, Mrs. E. Warner.

At Hilborough, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Nelson, aunt to Lord Nelson.

At Kirby-Bedon, Mr. Wm. Millett.

At Narborough, aged 87, Mrs. Snafdale. It is remarkable, that she was 29 years a maid, 29 years a wife, and 29 years a widow.

At Fakenham, Miss Jones, daughter of the late James Jones, esq. aged 24.

At Bury, aged 41, Mr. Thomas Hustler, one of the burgesses of that corporation.

At Banham, Mrs. Kerrich, wife of the Rev. T. Kerrich, rector of that place.

At Lynn, Mr. Rob. Dale, auctioneer and saddler.

At Gorleston, aged 47, Mr. W. Dabnam.

At Raveningham, Mr. Charles Borrett, farmer.

At Thetford, aged 91, Mrs. Dade, relict of the late Mr. Robert Dade, merchant.

At Fulham, St. Mary, aged 74, Mr. James Moss.

At Quarles, aged 49, Mrs. Heagreen, wife of Mr. E. Heagreen.

At Tharston, aged 35, Miss Ann Rix, daughter of Mr. G. Rix.

At N. Walsham, Mrs. Cockfield, a quaker.

At Tebenham, aged 56, Mr. Archibald Rowing, farmer.

At

At Cringleford, Mrs. H. Barker, wife of Mr. Barker, farmer.

At Catton, aged 73, Mrs. Adams.

At Wretham, aged 77, Mrs. Ann Langley, also Mr. John Langley, her son, aged 48.

At Happon, aged 84, the Rev. Daniel Phillips, minister of the Dissenting congregation there.

At Iteringham, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Blyth.

At East Dereham, aged 68, Wm. Cowper, esq. the admired author of the *Task*, and other poems; and the translator of Homer. A correct memoir of his life was given in the *Public Characters* of 1799—1800, and some additional particulars will be given in our next.

SUFFOLK.

George Johnstone, esq. son of the late Commodore Johnstone, is elected M. P. for Aliborough, in the room of M. A. Taylor, esq.

The inhabitants of Stoke, by Clare, were lately much alarmed at the sudden appearance of a numerous swarm of animals, of the shape and meagre form of the grub grass-hopper, with long black legs, black heads, and gogling eyes. They remained for some hours, and were seen the next day, in the neighbourhood, grubbing a young hedge-row on the road side. They are considered as locusts of a very destructive species.

At Bury assizes eight prisoners were convicted of capital offences, and condemned; three of whom were left for execution, and the others reprieved.

One of the prisoners left for execution was *Sarah Lloyd*, accused of introducing a man into the house of her mistress, who robbed, and afterwards set it on fire. Being generally considered as the instrument made use of by a designing villain, and having an excellent character, her case excited a very strong interest in the neighbourhood. A petition was accordingly signed, most respectably and numerously, for her respite and pardon; but the Duke of Portland deeming the application to arise from ill-judged humanity, sent down a King's messenger to order her execution. Among the persons who interested themselves the most on this occasion was, that very respectable magistrate, Mr. Capel Loft. This gentleman has addressed a letter to us, which certainly does honour to his heart, and which we deem it not improper to insert in this place.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

AS your valuable Magazine is as likely as any publication, to be impartially attentive to whatever concerns truth, humanity, and justice, give me leave to caution you against an implicit credit in the accounts published in most of the papers, respecting the case of the unhappy *Sarah Lloyd*.

Thus much only I will say at present:—a most extraordinary, and a most affecting case it is. I have never heard of one more so: I have never known one in any degree so much so.

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I was on the grand jury, which found the two bills of indictment. I was in court at the trial. I am happy (yet, perhaps, I ought not to say so) that I was not in court, when sentence of death was pronounced upon her. I have visited her several times, since she has been in prison, with several respectable persons; and particularly with a lady of a very superior understanding; and, who struck with her mild and ingenuous countenance, the modesty, unhesitating clearness, simplicity, and ingenuous character of all she says; her meek and constant fortitude, and her modest resignation, has interested herself greatly in behalf of this young and most singularly unhappy woman. She was indicted for a burglarious robbery, in the dwelling house of her mistress. She was convicted of LARCENY ALONE, to the value of forty shillings. And under what circumstances it will be proper to state more fully hereafter. The Jury acquitted her of the burglarious part of the charge; and thereby negatived any previous knowledge on her part of a felonious intent of any person. The other indictment for malicious house-firing, was not even tried. Unhappily perhaps for her, that it was not. It seems but too certain, that she will suffer death on Wednesday next: and from any thing I can yet learn, I should fear a numerously and most respectably signed petition, will not even find its way to the king while she yet lives.

I write only thus much at present: that if you state the supposed facts which have been so widely diffused against her, and have made so dreadful an impression, you may also state these remarks; which have for their object merely, that the public would suspend its judgment, till a full and correct statement be laid before it, as it necessarily must; and that in the mean time at least, the public will not conclude her guilty of more than of that of which solely she stands convicted, and attaint on the record—the larceny only. And that as to the nature and degree of her guilt even upon that, they will estimate it according to the circumstances, when fully before them. Then, perhaps, they will have no cause to wonder that efforts have been made, as they have most certainly been, with most persevering anxiety, to obtain a mitigation of her sentence, so far as it affects her life: nor that the prosecutrix, the committing magistrate, the foreman, and several others of the grand jury, and many persons of true respectability, have concurred in these efforts: and particularly persons in whose service she has lived; and who speak of her temper, disposition, character, and conduct, in terms every way honourable. I remain, Sir, your's sincerely,

Tresson, April 21.

CAPEL LOFT.

Married.] At Sudbury, Capt. Chinery, of the Loyal Suffolk Fencibles, to Miss Elix. Firmar.

At Long Melford, Mr. Jn. King, master, to Miss Brinkley, of Wickhambrook.

At Barnham, Mr. Martin Sharpe, of Bury, to Mrs. Cubitt. 3 G Died.]

Died.] At Ipswich, Mr. Stebbing, wife of Mr. Stebbing, surgeon.

At Bury, Miss M. Gurney, 2d. daughter of Mr. Gurney.

At Farnham-St. Martin, near Bury, Mr. Day.—He was possessed of considerable property, but lived very penuriously.

At Rotedale, aged 90, Mr. J. Hawes.

At Stanstead, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, rector of that place.

At Woodbridge, Nath. Randall, esq.

ESSEX.

The Tower of Whittle Church, near Chelmsford, fell suddenly, on Saturday, the 5th of April, soon after noon. In its fall, it entirely destroyed one house, and damaged some others, but providentially no lives were lost.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. Holditch, surgeon, of Thaxted, to Miss Bridge.

At Thorp, Mr. Seaman, grocer, to Miss C. Hill.

Mr. John Andrews, butcher of Bocking, to Miss Newman, of Rayne.

At Little Bardfield, Mr. Thomas Dench, to Miss Mary Philpot, of New Sarnford.

At Rayne, Mr. J. Fitch, to Miss Summerfum.

At Woodford, Mr. Victor Thomas St. Alban, of Woodford, to Mrs. Frances.

Edwards, of Snaresbrook.

At Witham, William Henry Pattison, Esq. to Miss Hannah Thornthwaite, of Islington.

Mr. William Grange, farmer, of Mark Tey, aged 51, to Miss Frost, aged 17.

First lieutenant, C. G. Butter, of the Bombay establishment, to Mrs. Page, daughter of I. Phillips, Esq. of Aldborough Park.

Mr. Henry Rawlins, surgeon of Witham, to Miss Dann, of Hackney.

Died.] At Billericay, James Price, Esq.

At Coggeshall, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Bridge.

At South Church, aged 64, Mrs. Ann Seward.

At New Hall, Borcham, the Reverend Mr. Jenner.

At Colchester, Mr. Flynn, inn-keeper.

At little Bardfield Hall, aged 91, Mrs. Hale, relict of Henry Hale, Esq. and grandmother to the lady of the bishop of Quebec.

At Boxford, the Reverend Henry Darby A. M.

At Wormingford, Mrs. Parmenter.

At Chigwell Vicarage, Mr. Henry Layton, brother to the Reverend Thomas Layton, of that place.

At Hatfield-Broad Oak, Mr. Thomas Firman.

At Halstead, Mrs. Humphrey, wife of Mr. Humphrey.

At Terling, aged 21, Mrs. Willshire.

KENT.

A new dock-yard is about to be formed on the Isle of Grain, near the Salt Pans. There is great depth of water, and the situation is

convenient. Sheerness yard is, in this case, to be reserved for the victualling and ordnance department.

The amount of the hop duty, for 1799, amounted to £73,279,5s,4d.

John Osborne, esq. of Hawkshurst, is now in possession of an ewe, which has brought forth thirteen lambs in the last four years.

Married.] At Minster, Mr. J. Price, purser in the navy, to Miss Hare, of Sheerness.

At Ashford. Mr. William Barton, of Kingf. north, to Miss Ann Bishop.

Mr. Wytten, surgeon in the royal navy, to Miss Julia Lamberth, of Eythorne.

At Bermondsey, George Curling, Esq. of Milton, to Miss Moulden of Rochester.

Mr. Coveney, grazier, of Rolvenden, to Miss S. Pitcher, of St. Mary's, in Romney Marsh.

In London, Henry Seager, Esq. of Maidstone, to Miss Lansdell, of Tenterden.

Died.] At Maidstone, aged 74, the Reverend John Denne, 47 years minister of that parish. Miss Prentis. Mrs. Amhurst, widow of the late Captain Amhurst, of Rochester.

At Milton, near Sittingbourne, aged 70, W. Dyne, Esq.

At Ashford, aged 84, Anthony Ingles, Esq.

At Folkestone, aged 76, Mr. John Hall. Aged 84, Mr. Stephen Marsh.

At East Sutton, aged 74, Mr. Thomas Gore, farmer.

At Chart, Mrs. Ketchaside, a maiden lady, aged 53.

At Lenham, aged 77, Mr. Robert Mercer, farmer. Aged 64, Mr. Payne, watch maker.

At his seat, at Leeds-Castle, aged 76, the Reverend Dr. Fairfax.

At Settingbourne, Mr. George Wood baker.

At Woodechurch, Mr. Pitcher, wife of Mr. A. Pitcher. Miss Austin. Mr. George Hughes. Mr. George Plumb, taylor.

At Ramsgate, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Spurgeon, sen.

At Deal, aged 86, Captain Henry Christian, of the royal navy.

At Dover, aged 60, Mrs. Stringer, wife of Mr. P. Stringer.

SURREY.

The estate in the Borough of Lower Gatton, late Sir George Colebrooke's, was lately sold by auction, at Christie's, for £39,000. To this estate, as the auctioneer observed, there is a contingency attached better suited to *conception* than *description*.

Died.] At Petersham, the Right Honourable James Stewart Mackenzie, Lord-Privy Seal, of Scotland.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Cuckfield, Mr. Chatfield, surgeon.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hinton, Mr. Henry Pasland

land, apothecary, of Oxford to Miss Salisbury, of Hinton.

At Reading, Mr. Voules of Witney, to Miss Trumper, of Burnham, Bucks.

At Sonning, Mr. Hiscock, butcher, to Miss Fuller, of Emmer Green, Oxon.

Died.] At Windsor, Mr. Merriman, stone-cutter and sculptor.

At Reading, Mrs. Simes, widow. Mrs. Mortimer. Mrs. Shepherd, wife of Mr. Shepherd, corn-chandler. Mrs. Whitaker, aged 81. Mrs. Stone, wife of Mr. Stone, corn-dealer. Mrs. Wallis. Aged 73, Mrs. Spicer.

At Abingdon, Miss Lydia Nicholl, aged 16.

At Maidenhead, Mr. R. Henderson.

At Wokingham, Mrs. Wilmot, wife of T. Wilmot, esq.

At Lambourn, aged 71, Mr. R. Pinnell.

HAMPSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the school-masters of Hampshire and the adjoining counties, lately held at Winchester, their united approbation was voted in favour of the MONTHLY PRECEPTOR. They also agreed in consequence of the high price of provisions, to advance the terms of boarding two guineas per annum.

At Andover Midlent fair, the best cheese sold at the enormous price of 4l. per Cwt. second best 70s. and inferior 66s.

Married] Mr. Benjamin Long, Printer, of Winchester, to Miss Hatcher of Soberton.

Mr. Richard Hopkins of Winchester, to Miss Fitt of Wherwell.

Mr. T. Courtenay of Barton-Stacey, to Miss Pain, of Tufton.

At Kingston, near Portsea, Mr. Brooks, to Miss Stanford, of Portsea. Capt. Parkinson of the Royal Navy, to Miss Clarke, of Uckfield, Sussex.

At Southampton, Mr. Antrim, to Miss Bonus.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Squire of Marylebone, London, to Miss Mary Murrell. Mr. James Dore, to Miss Mary Matthews. Mr. Benjamin Spanner, to Miss Rebecca Vinson. Mr. Alexander Durant, to Miss Baker. Capt. Dixon of the Royal Artillery, to Miss E. Worsley, all of Newport.

Mr. R. B. Wilkins, to Miss Sandcroft, of Dartmouth, Devon.

Died] Mr. Scardefield, writing-master of St. Mary's college, near Winchester.

At Winchester, Mrs. Childe, widow of the late Mr. Childe, Hatter.

At Lymington aged 78, the Rev. John Brown, a Baptist minister, late of Kettering in Northamptonshire.

At Breamore, Mrs. Mary May, wife of the Rev. Thos. Chas. May.

At Bramdean, Miss Selina Gomm, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Gomm.

At Andover, Mrs. Thorpe, relict of the

late Rev. Dr. Thorpe, rector of Tuckley, Oxfordshire.

At Southampton, Mrs. Hackett, wife of Dr. Hackett. Mathew Atkinson Esq. Lieutenant William Woods of the Invalids stationed at Guernsey. He had an eighth share of a 30,000l. prize in the last English lottery, which he has left to console his widow and a family of small children. Mrs. Randall, wife of Mr. Randall, apothecary. Mrs. Bird, sister to the Rev. Dr. Cooper. Mrs. White, relict of W. White esq. Miss L. Lind, daughter of Dr. Lind, of Haller Hospital.

At Portsmouth, Miss Quick, daughter of Mr. Quick. Thomas Butler esq. of the dock-yard. Mr. Bruce, Boatswain of the Arundel, as he was returning from the ship to the hospital. Mr. H. J. Phillips, carpenter of the Ganges, who accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. At Christchurch, Mr. Wm. Holloway, a Burgess of that Corporation and of Lymington.

WILTSHIRE.

Simon Harcourt esq. is elected M. P. for Westbury, in the room of Col. Harcourt who had vacated his seat.

The volunteers of Marlborough, have lately paraded the streets of the Town at nights, to preserve the peace, a breach of which had been threatened by anonymous letters.

Married] At Netheravon, W. Gorge Langton esq. M. P. for Somersetshire and colonel of the Oxfordshire militia to Miss Browne, daughter of the late J. Browne esq. of Salperton, Gloucestershire. Mr. John Drinkwater, of New Brentford, to Miss Julia Martin of Trowbridge.

At Burton hill, near Malmesbury, Mr. Dody to Miss Lucy Melfome of Westrip.

At Chippenham, Dr. Arnold of Doctor's Commons, to Miss Georgiana Awdry, daughter of the late Ambrose Awdry esq. of Seend.

Mr. Wm. Heath, Clothier of Chippenham, to Miss Moody of Bath.

Died] At Salisbury, Mrs. Warwick, mother of the Miss Warwicks of the Ladies' boarding school. Mr. Dudman of Collingbourne.

Mrs. Lee of Salisbury whose death we mentioned in our last, (*See Wiltshire news p. 309*), was the second daughter of William Scroggs, esq. of Chute Lodge, Wilts, and great-grand-daughter of Sir William Scroggs Knt. lord chief justice of the King's Bench, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. She was first cousin to the late Duke of Somerset, her mother being Anne Seymour, daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, bart. of Maiden Bradley, speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Queen Anne, and whose son, Sir Edward, in 1753, succeeded to the Dukedom. She was married, 1742, to John Lee Hill, esq. of West Cholderton, Wilts, by whom she had 9 children, and who left her a widow in 1760. She died at

the advanced age of 78, deeply lamented and highly respected by her numerous friends in the clove and city.

At Chippenham, Mrs. Mary Awdry, sister of John Awdry, esq. of Notton.

The Reverend F. M. West, L. L. D. rector of Pauntse, and Draycot Cerne.

At Tetbury, Mr. Winterfon, of the three Jolly Butchers.

At Warminster, Mr. J. Forster. As a member of the Wilts regiment of yeomanry cavalry, he was interred with military honours by the Warminster troop.

At Woolley, near Bradford, John Baskerville, Esq. many years one of the deputy lieutenants for this county.

At Grafton Farm, near Great Bedwin, Mrs. Jacob, wife of Mr. J. Jacob.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Gee, widow of Mr. Gee, coachmaker.

DORSETSHIRE.

At Dorchester assizes one prisoner was capitally convicted.

Married.] At Beaminster, Mr. John Green, of Nottingham, to Miss Susan Hine, of Beaminster. James Dore, esq. of Morden Lodge, to Miss Gregory, daughter of captain Gregory, of the royal navy.

At Charlton, captain Forster Maynard, of the Bengal artillery, to Miss Newland Martin, daughter of W. Martin, esq.

Died.] At Stalbridge, Mr. Matthew Burge.

Miss Vyvyan, eldest daughter of the late Sir Francis Vyvyan, bart. and sister of the present Sir Carew Vyvyan.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late assizes for this country, held at Taunton, twelve prisoners were convicted of capital offences, and condemned to suffer death; four of whom were left for execution.

At this assizes came on the trial of Mrs. Jane Leigh Perrott, a lady of fortune and previous respectability, on the charge of having stolen a card of white lace, whilst purchasing some black lace, in the shop of Mrs. Gregory, at Bath. This remarkable trial had so much interested the public, that at an early hour 2000 persons had assembled in the hall. The evidence on behalf of the prosecution was in every point clear, circumstantial, and corroborating; and, on the other hand, strong presumptive proof was adduced, that the charge might have arisen in error; and the honour and strict integrity of Mrs. Perrott was evinced as far as possible, by the testimony of many persons of high rank, and of the first respectability; some of whom had known her 20, 30, or 40 years. The jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*. Mrs. Perrott's defence was unusually solemn and impressive, and the moments of her appeal and acquittal were peculiarly interesting and affecting.

The late alarm at Bath, occasioned by anonymous and incendiary letters, having sub-

sided, the tradesmen no longer patrol the streets at night, as of late; but the incendiaries have not yet been discovered.

At Bristol Assizes seven prisoners were convicted of capital offences, and received sentence of death, four of whom have since been executed at Ilchester, pursuant to their sentence.

The cattle-market lately established at Langport, is well frequented.

Married.] At Bath, George Matthews, esq. to Miss Hamilton, daughter of J. Hamilton, esq. of Tobago. Mr. Carpenter, jun. to Miss Spencer, third daughter of Mr. Spencer, builder. Sir George Berney Brograve, bart. to Miss Emma Whitwell, youngest daughter of Edward Whitwell, esq.

At Bristol, Mr. M. Latham, to Miss Bayley. Mr. William Bartlett, wine-merchant, to Miss Bond. Mr. John Richards, tobaccoist, to Miss Collins, daughter of Mr. Collins, tobaccoist. Mr. William Hill, jeweller, to Miss Williams, daughter of Mr. D. Williams, organist. Mr. John Seale, to Miss Maria Elvings. Mr. William Spurrier, taylor, to Mrs. E. Knight, grocer. Mr. Isaac Cox, Woollen-draper, to Miss Easton. Lieutenant E. F. Romart, of the Monmouth and Brecon militia, to Miss Pratt, daughter of captain Pratt.

At Freshford, Mr. J. Sumfion, jun. of Monkton Comb, to Miss Ann Broad.

At Westbury, upon Trim, Mr. W. Edwards, to Miss Oldham, of Bristol.

At Beaminster, Mr. John Price, plasterer and tyler, to Miss E. Hicks, both of Bristol.

Died.] At Bath, Dr. Daniel Lysons, one of the physicians of the General Hospital. He possessed a very benevolent mind, and was ever active in promoting and doing good.

Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, of the 40th regiment. Aged 83, Lady Hawkins, relict of Sir Caesar Hawkins, bart. of Kellon House. Miss Barbara White, youngest daughter of H. White, esq. Miss Lucy Goddard, daughter of Ambrose Goddard, esq. M. P. for Wilts. Mr. Cook, apothecary, in Stall Street. Mrs. Denny. J. W. Hicks, esq. Mrs. Wickham. James Delancey, esq. Mrs. Richards, relict of P. Richards, esq. of Penryn, Cornwall. Mr. Paddon, of Brentford. The lady of Methaen Rogers, esq. of Berkeley. The Right. Hon. Phillip Viscount Wenman, of Tuam, and a baronet of Ireland; his lordship is succeeded by Thomas Francis, now Viscount Wenman.

Aged 20, lieutenant Kearns, of the 35th regiment of foot.

At Bristol, Mrs. Latcham, mother of Mr. Latcham, attorney. Mrs. Yeeles, of Bathford. Miss H. Ames, youngest daughter of L. Ames, esq. an alderman of the city. Mrs. Anne Grace. Aged 81, J. J. Bailliod, who was a native of Switzerland, but had lived 50 years in England. Miss Rosier, youngest daughter of Mr. Rosier, printer.

Died.

Died.] At Chirton, Miss A. Clark, third daughter of the Rev. S. Clarke, vicar of that place.

At Horfington, Samuel Bailward, esq.

At Langport, Mr. Richard Mitchell, attorney, and captain of the Langport volunteers.

At Redland, Mrs. Webb, mother of the lady of James Tobin, Esq. of Bristol.

At Wincanton, aged 21 years, Miss Laticia Hurd, second daughter of the late Mr. Hurd.

DEVONSHIRE.

On the 27th of March, a tragedy written by the Rev. John Bidlake (author of a beautiful poem entitled the "Summer's Eve," lately published, and many other valuable works), was performed at the theatre at Plymouth, by his pupils, for the benefit of a public dispensary, lately instituted at that place, for the purpose of administering medicines, &c. to the poor free of expence.

The simplicity of the subject; the noble sentiments which it displayed; replete with glowing imagery, and rich in poetical allusion; the spirited and masterly performance of the juvenile actors, excited in the breasts of a most numerous and respectable audience, an universal sensation of admiration and delight. This excellent tragedy is now on the eve of publication.

Mr. Matthew Barret, who lately died at Exeter, as mentioned in our Magazine for Feb. last, was a son of Matthew Barrett, a descendant of the Barrett family, of Alvely, Essex; who settled in Exeter as a merchant, about a century ago, and lived in affluence. He was particularly acquainted with Sir Peter King, the then Lord Chancellor; but, owing to various losses, and being an adventurer in the famous South-Sea scheme, in the reign of Queen Anne, by which he lost 10,000*l.* and upwards, he was at last reduced, and from that time totally estranged himself from his family. He left four other sons, besides the above-named Matthew, viz. Kelland; Edward, Walter, and John. The remaining branches think that their forefathers were very imprudent by such conduct, and by concealing, at the same time, their relationship with the Essex family, as they have been lately informed, that Lennard Barrett, Lord Dacre, died in the year 1786, without issue, and, as he himself apprehended, destitute of relations.

Trewman's Exeter Paper observes, that scarcely any attention was paid to last Good Friday in that city. But few of the shops were shut; and the serge-market, usually holden on a Friday, was not altered on this occasion.

At a late special meeting of the Exeter Humane Society, sundry persons were rewarded for rescuing nine persons from drowning.

Mr. John Friend, a clothier of Plymouth, and his wife, have lately been committed to

Exeter Goal, on a verdict of the coroner's jury, for having wilfully and deliberately murdered Grace Ellis, their parish apprentice, by starving and otherwise ill-treating her.

Married.] At Heavitree Church, Miss Ann Templer, of the Old Abbey, near Exeter, to Mr. O'Kelly.

At Plymouth, Mr. Richard Anthony, ironmonger, to Miss Blacker, of Broadhempstone, near Totness. Captain Worsley, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Arthur, daughter of the late respected J. Arthur, esq. Mr. A. B. Johns, bookseller, to Miss White.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Thomas Wigginton, formerly a respectable merchant there. At an advanced age, Mrs. Jeffery, widow of the late Edmund Jeffery, esq. John Flood, esq. barrister at law, son of the late Alderman Flood, of this city. Aged 96, Mrs. Cartwright, a very respectable widow lady.

At Stonehouse, Dr. Walker, one of the physicians to the Royal Hospital, Plymouth.

At Cadleigh, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Wood, rector of that place.

At Plymouth Dock, aged 100, Mr. N. Thurston, who had travelled as an apothecary through England 70 years.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Ives, the Rev. John N. Stephens, rector of Landewednack and Ruan Major, to Miss Stephens, of St. Ives.

Died.] At Boscastle aged 84, the Rev. Henry Rundle, upwards of 46 years rector of Minster.

WALES.

James Taylor, who received sentence of death, for forgery, at the late assizes at Welchpool, was left by the Judges for execution.

Married.] At Whetford, in Flintshire, Captain R. Taylor of the 39th of foot, to Miss Jane Foulkes, of Mertyn.

Died.] At Wrexham, Denbighshire, Mr. Thomas Valentine, organist to St. W. W. Wynne at Rhwabon.

At Bodrhydw, Mrs. Lloyd, mother of E. Lloyd, esq. of Cefn, near St. Asaph.

At Cwmers, in Montgomeryshire, Mr. Wm. Davies, whose death was occasioned by the accidental discharge of a double barrelled gun whilst he was loading it.

At Swansea, greatly lamented, the Rev. David Williams.

At Brecon, Thomas Williams, esq. barrister at law, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for that county.

At Crickhowel, the Rev. W. Davies, another of the justices of that county.

SCOTLAND.

Some ground has lately been sold for building upon in Albeny-row, York-place, Edinburgh, at the enormous price of 5*l.* 12*s.* per foot, and 1*s.* 6*d.* per foot duty.

The lambing season in Scotland and the North of England has been unusually abundant and favourable.

Married.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Hector Mackenzie, esq. of New York States, America, to Miss Diana Davison, of Leeds. Mrs. Agnes Brown, Lieut. Col. James Pringle, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Charlotte Halkett, daughter of Sir John Halkett of Pitfirran, bart. Charles Badham, esq. of London, to Miss Campbell, daughter of the late Mr. J. Campbell, merchant, of Edinburgh. Mr. James Cockrane, printer, to Miss Jessy Milne, eldest daughter of J. Milne, esq.

At Haddington, Hay Smith, esq. banker, to Miss Yeomans, daughter of Dr. Yeomans, of Shrewsbury.

At Bralhouse, near Edinburgh, Hugh Blair, esq. of Wyfeby, to Miss Stuart, daughter of D. Stuart, esq.

At Aberdeen, Lieut. Roderick Meckenzie, of the 2nd N. B. Militia, to Miss Jane Smith, daughter of Mr. R. Smith, of Cultor Paper-mill.

At Gretna, Mr. Glaister, of Holm Cultram, to Miss Frances Raye, of Wigton: the lovers were closely pursued, but were not overtaken till the Hymeneal chain was firmly rivetted.

Died.] At Edinburgh, John Hipburn, esq. accomptant-general of excise. Charles Preston, esq. one of the commissioners of the customs.

At Glasgow, Mr. Robert Farrie, book-feller.

At Sterling, aged 81, David Doy, L. L. D. rector of the Grammar School there.

At Cairnbank, near Brechin, Mr. Andrew Mitchell, aged 101.

At Colliestoun, in the parish of Dunscore, John Carson, aged 106; he enjoyed his faculties, and could walk quite well the day before his death.

At Schlattie, aged 88, Dr. John Chalmers, principal of the King's College, Aberdeen, which office he had held since 1746.

DEATHS ABROAD.

P. A. Guys, Member of the National Institute of Paris, and author of a Literary Voyage into Grèce, &c. lately died at Zante, one of the islands in the Ionian sea, in the 79th year of his age. It is not surprising that he with so much warmth declared himself the advocate for the modern Greeks. He had more reason than any other to embrace their cause. The simplicity and purity of his antique manners, gave him a considerable resemblance to the ancient Greeks; and the modern Athenians, seeing him among them, thought they saw one of those celebrated philosophers who had given lustre to their country. To testify to Citizen Guys their gratitude for his having so well defended them from their detractors, they unanimously offered him the diploma of citizen of Athens; reviving in his favor, an ancient ceremony fallen into disuse for a great many centuries. What thoughts are not raised in the mind at the

words citizen of Athens; which at this day can be but a vain title. Some years before C. Guys received a similar compliment from a northern power. This true philosopher without ceasing to serve his country, knew how to extend his beneficent views beyond the limits of his country. The *Voyage Littéraire de la Grèce* is the chief work of C. Guys, and the one which has established his reputation. He however published a *Relation Abrégée de ses Voyages en Italie et dans le Nord*; and a translation in verse of the elegies of Tibullus, with an essay upon the antiquities of Marseilles his native place. For above twelve years he had been occupied in drawing up on the spot, the Continuation of his Travels over Greece. This work, which his sons will make a duty to publish, is the finest flower with which they can ornament the tomb of their father; it will be the task of friendship to join a branch of Cyprus to it.

We mentioned in a late number that the arts had just experienced a great loss in the death of Gresnick, the composer, who is said to have sunk under vexation and excessive fatigue. He was the pupil of the celebrated counterpointist Sula of the conservatory at Naples. He composed several operas in Italy and in England, where he spent many years of his life. He was for a great part of this time director of the Prince of Wales's concerts. During his residence at Lyons, he wrote the music to a grand opera in 3 acts, called *L'Amour Exilé de Cythere*, and of *Pyre*, as also of several poems in the nature of pastorals. During the last five years of his fixing himself at Paris, he made his talent further known by several other works, all of which were favourably received by the public. He excelled in the graceful and descriptive music. His melody was always agreeable and sometimes enchanting; his harmony simple and fundamental. He was convinced that harmony is only the accessory of music, and he thought with Sacchini, that perspicuity and simplicity stamp the character of the true composer. He therefore fell into no errors by his harmonic researches. He did not ever after employ horns, timbals, and other noisy instruments, which persuade the ignorant to believe that such music has great energy, but which tear to pieces the most sensible and delicate ears. He was desirous that the accompaniments should never stifle the voice, and he took especial care not to force their diapason. The last work which he composed was designed for the great opera-house. The words are by a lady known by more than one title in the literary world. *Cite. Bourdieu—Viol.*

Daubenton, whose death we mentioned in a former number to have been severely regretted by the lovers of the sciences, expired the 10th of last Nivose (29th December) and till some one better qualified among the men of letters shall honour the memory of this Nestor of

of natural history, we offer the following particulars concerning him. He was born at Montbar, in Burgundy, in the month of May 1716, and first studied medicine, which honorable profession he proposed to exercise in his own country, when Buffon his countryman and his senior by nine years, named, in 1735, intendant of the king's garden, proposed a few years after to him, to settle near him, to attach himself to the history of nature, and to assist him in the great work which he was going to undertake. In 1740 the fate and the taste of Daubenton were fixed for his whole life. More than half a century consecrated to the formation of the cabinet of natural history, which in 1750 was only a nest of drawers under Geoffroy, and all that time spent in the methodical arrangement of productions of every nature, has placed him in the first rank of naturalists. In considering him by turns occupied in examining, disposing, and describing the numberless objects preserved by his care in the galleries of the museum, and at the same time co-operating in Buffon's immortal work, we are struck with astonishment and respect at the sight of such immense researches, to which he had given himself up, and which enabled him to describe, with an attention almost unknown till his time, the various tribes of animals whose habits and instincts Buffon has described, but whose anatomical structure was entirely his own. The emulé of Blasius, Valentine, Perrault, &c. &c. in comparative anatomy, he very soon left them far behind him in this career. While raising to nature a temple, majestic by the numerous riches he has placed in it, and by the beautiful order which he has given them in the galleries of the museum, Daubenton has deposited with his descriptions, a more extensive series of anatomical discoveries than all those who have gone before him. Cuvier, who is so profound a judge in this respect, said of the illustrious French anatomist, that he was himself ignorant of all the discoveries of which he was the author. Received into the academy of Sciences in 1744, he never after failed to enrich it by the memoirs which he presented to it during fifty years; the greater part of them containing either unknown facts or new views upon the classification of shells, upon the hippomanes, the lives of the Allantoës, the humming-spider (*musaraigne*), the bat, fossil bones and teeth, the situation of the great occipital perforation in man and animals, the rumination and temperament of woolly animals, the description of several species of new animals, or of those not sufficiently described. It is well known how much we are indebted to him for his deep enquiries into, and his precise experiments concerning the naturalization of the species, upon the amelioration of wools, upon the treatment of sheep, and upon the operation of remedies in those animals who chew the cud. Mineralogy also counts

him among those who have had an influence on its progress. It might seem that nothing could be wanting to the glory of Daubenton, after sixty years of a life devoted to the study of nature and the contemplation of her wonders, when an epoch, still more glorious, marked his last days. After ten years of revolutionary shocks, a government founded upon the true principles of liberty and the representative system, conceived and at length accomplished the project of calling to the first functions of the state, virtues accompanied with every kind of talent and human knowledge. Daubenton was placed in the conservative senate, and thus saw himself join the civic palm, to the laurel which already decorated his brow. It was in the bosom of this august assembly, almost, that he was struck by a mortal blow. Those who may be called upon to compose* a due encomium on Daubenton, in considering him successively as an observer, as a professor, writer, or academician, will particularize the new truths which are due to him; the multiplied discoveries which he has made; the great undertakings which he conducted to a successful period; the systematic works which his pen has produced; the methods he has devised; the paths he has traversed, and those which he has opened to his successors; all the services in a word which he has rendered to his country and to the world. Never can a finer occasion offer, in the history of the sciences and of the learned, to shew to contemporaries and to posterity what a diligent man, what a creative genius may add to the lights of the age in which he lives. The funeral of Daubenton was performed with great pomp in the national garden (*Jardin des plantes ci-devant, Jardin Royal*) the 14th of the month, where he was interred up the little hill called Belvédère, not far from the Cedar of Lebanon: his remains will lie in the midst of plants, of shrubs, of trees which he planted or has described, in the bosom of a garden which, during more than 50 years, his labours have enriched or embellished. More than 500 persons, consisting of men of science, of letters, and of the constituted authorities, attended on this solemn occasion. They all assembled round his coffin, placed in the large green-house, and which had been ornamented for the purpose, with rich Gobel tapestry: the coffin was crowned with natural and exotic plants, disposed as they generally are in the green-house; but those concerning which the naturalist busied himself the most, were preferred. C. Lacepède, in this place, pronounced a funeral oration. The cavalcade afterwards moved along the winding paths of the garden, following the mortal remains of the learned man to the

* One of his worthy colleagues, perhaps Cuvier or Lacepède will perform this pleasing task. These few particulars are furnished by Foureros.

place where they were to be deposited; and there Fourcroy pronounced a second eulogy on the dead. A fine clear sky added lustre to the ceremony.

The arts have to lament the death of JULIEN DE PARMA, a very distinguished historical painter. He was born in 1736, of poor parents, at the village of Carigliana, near the little Swiss town of Locarno, upon the borders of the great lake. His genius surmounted all the obstacles which poverty threw before him, in his road to the fine arts. For a considerable time nature was his only guide, because he had not the means to procure any other. At length he set out to Rome, which he reached by means of painting portraits in every town, to defray the expence of his travelling. In the capital, he studied the ancient and modern *chef-d'œuvres* for the space of twelve years, acquiring at the same time the art of speaking and writing in a masterly manner. Concerning his profession it was in

that city he first exhibited his picture of Jupiter sleeping in the arms of Juno; the engraving of which, is to be seen in every print shop; all the city of Rome, and every stranger residing there at the time, went to see the great work of Julien. At his arrival in Paris, he exposed the picture a second time, and there he also found a croud of admirers. This picture, now in the cabinet of the celebrated sculptor Dejoux, his friend, is, above all, remarkable for the nobleness of stile and beauty of its colouring. There are some other valuable works of his, in the saloon of the *ci-devant* hotel de Nevers. Julien formed both at Rome and Paris several distinguished pupils. He died in Paris 11th of Messidor last, (June 28) at the age of 63, and in the greatest indigence. C. PEDRELLI, a very able designer, to whom he had been both a father and master, evinced towards him in his latter moments all the tenderness of a son, and all the attachment of a grateful scholar.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

VEGETATION has seldom made a more rapid progress than during the present month.

This has chiefly arisen from the mild and very seasonable falls of rain that took place in the early part, and the warm weather that succeeded. All the different kinds of crops, both of grasses and grain, have, at present, the most promising appearances. The grasses, both the common, and those of the artificial sorts, are generally luxuriant and flourishing. This is equally the state of the meadow districts and the more elevated mowing grounds; and in the pastures too, both those in the lower and higher situations, there is a considerable spring of grass. The early sown winter wheats have, in general, the healthy colour, and cover the ground very well, and those of the spring kind are coming forward in the most promising way. Oats and Barley in many districts are also in a vigorous state of growth, and look well. In some wet situations, however, portions of ground still remain to be sown with these grains even in the southern districts; but this is not the case to any very great extent. These are the common appearances which the reporter observed in a journey of some hundred miles through the middle of the kingdom. In the more northern parts of the island much field work is still to be performed, especially on the wetter sorts of soil; but, on the whole, we believe farmers were seldom more forward at this period of the year in their different operations.

In several districts much ground has already been planted with potatoes, and considerable tracts of land in others, are under preparation for that valuable root. The scarcity and dearth of good seed has, however, prevented the planting of this vegetable to that extent which would otherwise have been the case.

The prices of all sorts of grain still keep up. *Wheat*, at Mark-lane, yields from 110s. to 134s. per quarter. The average price is 118s. The average of the different kinds of grain, in England and Wales, is, *Wheat* 113s. *Barley* 59s. 5d. *Oats* 48s. 5d. *Beans* 73s. 1d. *Peas* 63s. 8d.

The prices of all sorts of fat cattle are now very high; but, from the great and sudden change which has lately taken place in the state of the pastures, it is not probable that they can continue so any great length of time. In Smithfield Market at this time, *Beef* yields from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 4d. per stone. *Mutton* and *Pork* from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. *Veal* from 5s. to 7s. and *Lamb* from 6s. to 7s. 6d. In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, *Beef* sells, by the pound, from 9d. to 1s. 2d. *Mutton* from 8d. to 10d. *Veal* from 9d. to 1s. *Pork* from 9d. to 10d. and *Lamb* from 11d. to 13d.

Lean stock, though somewhat higher, is not by any means dear in many parts of the island.

Lambs have been greatly improved by the increase of food in the pastures, and much meat of this sort must soon be brought to the markets.

Hay, and all sorts of fodder is still scarce. The present prices of *Hay* in St. James's and Whitechapel Markets are nearly as last month; viz. from 64s to 132s. per load.

Straw may be considered as not dearer. It yields from from 52s. to 60s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We desire to be excused from entering any farther into the dispute concerning the Commencement of the Century.

The "Fragment of an Ancient Poem" will not suit the poetical department of our miscellany.

We must beg leave to decline inserting the account that has been sent us of the election-politics of a western borough.

The admonitions concerning the exhibition of yeast in putrid fevers will more properly be sent to some of the periodical publications devoted to medicine; and we must, in general, observe that it is our wish to avoid medical discussions of a nature absolutely professional.